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PROFIT SHARING.

Payment of Labor According to
Its Value.

WHITE MEN CAN WORK IN TROPICS

A Plea for the Abolition
of the Penal Contract.

The Condition of the Laborer Must
be Improved—Few Men Do the
Same Work.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the
Social Science Association of this place
held on the 8th inst., a very interest-
ing and valuable paper upon the sub-
ject of labor, read by Mr. P. C. Jones,
merits such criticism as may prove
useful, and a wider discussion even,
than the excellent resume and editor-
ial review by the Bulletin of the 9th.
To prevent confusion of thought in
this discussion, some careful defini-
tion is first desirable. Co-operation is
the prosecution of any industrial en-
terprise by joint ownership. Profit
Sharing in its last analysis, and exact-
ly confined, consists in participation by
all parties contributing to its pro-
duction, in the net remainder of re-
ceipts after the deduction of expenses,
sinking fund generally included. In a
larger sense it includes any such de-
parture from the wages system of labor
as will insure to labor the fruit or pro-
fit of its greater efficiency. It is used
in this larger sense by N. P. Gilman,
the author of the most notable array
of facts on this subject in recent years,
and serves as the title of his book
which is used as authority by Mr.
Jones in the paper named.

Product Sharing is historically the
payment for labor in shares of produce.
This in turn was but the outgrowth
of the custom of rent paying in pro-
duce, of barter in kind, and dated back
to a primitive industrial condition.
As the freer exchange of money sup-
planted barter, Product Sharing came
to mean payment in the determined
value of the share of product. It will
be most useful to confine its
definition in modern industrial life to
the last named and it will be so used in
this paper.

In the discussion ensuing upon the
reading of the paper on this subject
on the occasion named, Mr. H. P. Bal-
dwin gave an interesting sketch of the
attempts in earlier years at "co-opera-
tion" as it was erroneously termed,
and indicated the obstacles causing its
abandonment, some of which have dis-
appeared or have been surmounted by
the changed conditions of later years
and larger knowledge of sugar produc-
tion. I have called reference to this
former experience as "co-operation"
erroneous because in industrial history
co-operative production involves all or
practically all the laborers interested.
I believe this was not generally the
case on the plantation which was the
subject of Mr. Baldwin's review, but
that a few lessees of land from the
company owning it and the factory as
well paid rent in shares of sugar and
relied upon the same general supply
of labor as all other companies,
the bulk of such labor probably
being under the usual contract.
Consequently as an experience throw-
ing any light upon the problem of labor
here considered it is practically worth-
less. If it had been continued success-
fully however, it is probable that out
of the smaller spheres of control than
the management of larger plantations,
would have been evolved, ere this,
schemes of general participation by the
entire force of laborers, practically de-
monstrated in actual operation.

The only instance I now recall of
real co-operation in these islands is
that of the Portuguese Sugar Co. in
Hilo. The controversies of which the
echoes have been audible have doubt-
less arisen from the lack of central-
ization in management, the rock upon
which "co-operation" has generally
split, and in consequence has generally
produced but a record of failure. I
understand that the company above
named has remedied this defect. If
this is so it should prove a success and
a most valuable example for study.

Co-operation probably represents the
expression of an advanced stage of the
future of labor, a stage which will be
the result of the corresponding devel-
opment of general intelligence and the
industrial education of the mass of
laborers. At the present time human
nature in the average laborer seems
to resent the superiority implied in the
possession by one of their own number
of authority to command, while it
seems equally indispensible to the suc-
cess of any modern attempt at co-
operative industry that management
should be so centralized.

Ewa and Honoumuhou furnish per-
haps the most valuable data on Profit
Sharing in the larger sense. To Mr. Kin-
ney of the latter estate must be credited
the most valuable pioneer work done
on the plantations on these islands,
so far as I know, in demonstrating the
superiority of other methods of pay-
ment than that of wages; methods
which are better bases of authority

than the penal labor contract and
which demonstrate comparatively the
general economic unsoundness of that
contract. I cannot but believe that if
the McKinley bill had been in opera-
tion during the year 1895, the conse-
quent adversity would have forced the
close study and therefore more gen-
eral adoption of the method used by
Mr. Kinney.

Waialakea and Onomea furnish a cer-
tain amount of similar data, but of less
value as it represents that which has
been merely incidental and subordi-
nate to the mainwork on the planta-
tion, while at Honoumuhou the method
employed has been the dominant prin-
ciple upon which the management has
depended.

In some respects the experience at
Ewa Plantation may be of still greater
value inasmuch as a four years prac-
tical trial of the working of their con-
tract has failed to develop the specu-
lative mania that has prevailed to some
extent at Honoumuhou. This contract may
be called a species of *Product Sharing*,
say of the raw material,—in the case
of Honoumuhou it is partly manufactured
material,—and has developed as fol-
lows: The first contracts were based
upon as careful a calculation of the
proportion contributed by unskilled
labor to the cost of production as ex-
amination of the figures furnished by
several plantations similarly condi-
tioned enabled. It was determined to
grant approximately the same share of
product in lieu of wages as this propor-
tion should prove to be. At the same
time it was recognized as preferable
for the sake of simplicity and ease of
settlement to translate such share into
its equivalent in weight of cane. In-
experience in diffusion made this diffi-
cult and the first contract remained in
proportion of sugar value. Since that
time as experience enabled the deter-
mination, payment has been based up-
on the weight of cane.

The financial results of the contracts
have proved mutually satisfactory to
employee and employer in a high de-
gree and the interest infused into the
work is all that advocates of new meth-
ods can desire. It is recognized that
this method is not as accurate in its
results, and to that extent is not as
fair to both parties as the share value
of the finished product, but has been
preferred for the reasons named. Re-
turn will doubtless be made to the other
contracts with the advent of a class
of labor reading and writing the Eng-
lish language.

The experience of Honoumuhou and Ewa,
and in lesser degree of Onomea and
Waialakea has practically demonstrated
the superiority, if not the waste, of the
penal contract. A wider contract can
hardly be presented today in our sug-
ar fields than that between a "com-
pany" man on Ewa plantation, willing
and interested in his work, unbosomed
by luna, and a contract hand, just re-
turned from court, fined for "haalele
hane" and with a swearing luna over
him. That there is more of hard fact
than fancy in the picture, I believe
the average plantation manager will
admit who has familiarized himself
with both conditions. I believe that
the fair and open-minded who will as-
certain all the facts relative to the
question on both of these estates will
admit the demonstration of the prac-
ticability of the principle to be abso-
lutely convincing and complete.

The experience of several years has
resulted in three-quarters of the work
being done on Honoumuhou (producing
a 4,000-ton crop) and two-thirds of the
plant for 1895 and 1896 on Ewa (a 12-
000-ton estate) upon the principles here
set forth. Such an object lesson certainly
throws upon planters claiming the
necessity of penal contract labor, the
burden of proof thereof. Granting,
then, the feasibility in practice of this
principle, some such demonstration as
we have sketched was an almost neces-
sary preliminary to the introduction
of white labor with family life, an end
toward which those representing a
goodly proportion of the capital rep-
resented in Ewa plantation have work-
ed for years. They have believed that
whether the capacity of the Teutonic
race to endure the labor of the hot
cane fields were an open question or
not, there was no open question but
a positive negative to their ever doing
so under a penal contract, or a wages
system, or under social conditions at
all similar to those established by con-
tract importations. As to their effi-
ciency and capacity for such labor, it
was significant that the essayist of the
evening named, affirmed it emphatically,
speaking from experience, simultane-
ously with his definite recognition
of the fact that the penal contract must
go. This was not the testimony of one
of those "who have been in the country
but a few years, who know absolutely
nothing of the past history of the
sugar or any other industry," but
of one possessing wide experience and
an intimate knowledge of both and a
firmly established reputation of being
one of the most conservative and care-
ful business men of this community.

For my part, by observation, training
and almost heredity, I am a be-
liever in the thorough practicability of
Hawaii becoming an Anglo-Saxon civi-
lization and community, and some-
time a State that will be in every re-
spect an honor to the Union. My father,
himself a notable example of the
capacity for prolonged labor of all
kinds during the greater part of his
life, was always a firm believer in the
fitness and efficiency of the Anglo-
Saxon for any and all kinds of labor in
this country, and he had the opportu-
nity of nearly 60 years of residence in
which to change his mind.

I believe that the time has come
when such a class of labor should be
established upon the plantations of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

AMERICA'S HERO

Great General and Statesman
George Washington.

CONQUERED THE BRITISH FOES

And Laid Foundations of
a Nation.

Review of His Life and Interesting
Historical Incidents.

Sketch.

McClure's Magazine is publishing a
series of articles under the title of
"Makers of the Union." In the current

many of us who understand by genius
only the exceptional balance of facul-
ties, and not the exceptional balance
of faculties, should be misled into un-
derstanding Washington, and should fa-
tuously apply the epithets "common-
place" and "goody-goody" to the no-
ble hero who headed and carried to
success a tremendous revolution, and
laid broad and deep the foundations of
an empire. But what we may judge
more clearly in this important matter,
let us briefly review the story of his
life—a story which has been told and
retold for a century, but which will
nevertheless be told and told again as
long as the world endures.

George Washington was born of good
English stock in Westmoreland Coun-
ty, Virginia, February 22 1732. His
father died early, but his mother, Mary
Ball, gave him an admirable training,
which was continued later by his elder
half-brother Augustine. Of actual
schooling he got little, save such as
sufficed to make him a practical sur-
veyor.

One can contemplate with pleasure,
the picture he presents as a sixteen-
year-old explorer, surveying the lands
of Lord Fairfax amid the wild passes
of the Alleghenies. The youth who
so bravely fronted all "moving acci-
dents by flood and field," who gained

est man among the delegates. The sec-
ond Congress saw him again in atten-
dance, and ready to give his life for
his country. But although he could not
face praise, and he left the chamber
when John Adams nominated him to
be commander-in-chief of the Conti-
nental forces. The next day he accept-
ed the position, while protesting his
own unworthiness and refusing to ac-
cept any pay beyond a reimbursement
of his expenses. No Roman of old ever
came forward to save the state with
purer intentions or with more favor-
able auguries of success. Although to
weaker spirits the prospect was appal-
ling, strong men drew happy omens,
not from the flight of birds and the en-
trails of victims, but from the justice
of the common cause and the character
of Washington.

Nor did they mistake, nor do we now
mistake, when we assign the success
of the Revolution to these two causes.
As we retrace the weary years that
have elapsed between Washington's
taking command (July 3, 1775), and his
laying down his office (December 23,
1783) we perceive clearly that under
Providence the issue of the mighty
struggle depended on him. It is idle to
deny that he was the soul of the Rev-
olution, and it is equally idle to ask
whether or not he was a great general.



GEORGE WASHINGTON—FIVE HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

Central picture, portrait by Gilbert Stuart. 1—Original study by Peale. 2—Mount Vernon portrait by Peale. 3—Portrait by Trumbull. 4—Portrait by Joseph Wright.

issue W. P. Trent writes as follows of
George Washington, whose birthday
Americans celebrate today:

There are two widely dissimilar
views of Washington that have been
held of recent years in this country.
One represents him as a rather com-
monplace man, made prominent by
force of circumstances; the other
ranks him among the few supremely
great characters of the world's history.
It is safe to say that the latter view
is the one now held by a majority of
the serious students of his career; but
it is equally safe to affirm that the
view which degrades him from his
lofty eminence is shared by a large
number of persons of average culture
and intelligence. To the generality of
people and to the scholar Washington
is still our greatest hero; but to the
numerous class lying between these
two extremes his fame is, unfortun-
ately, too often matter either of con-
ventional acquiescence or of ungenerous
cavil. If this latter proposition were
not true, the mention of his name
would elicit greater enthusiasm, and
fewer sneers or silly jokes. But
Frenchmen do not sneer at Napoleon,
and Italians do not joke about Gar-
ibaldi; how is it, then, that Americans
fail to revere their own national hero,
who in the eyes of competent judges
is inferior to no character in the range
of history? There are perhaps two
causes for this strange phenomenon.
Many of us do not really understand
how truly great Washington is, because
silly biographies, like that of Weems,
and pompous eulogies have obscured
the actual man from our gaze and led
to a natural reaction against him.
Again, our Anglo-Saxon propensity to
drag illustrious men down to the level
of mediocrity and to worship the av-
erage, has caused many of us uncon-
sciously to deride from Washing-
ton's richly earned fame, and to seek
to class him with the other public men
of more or less ability whom we have
produced in great numbers. With re-
gard to this unworthy propensity, we
may at least plead in extenuation the
difficulty mankind has always labored
under of recognizing and properly ap-
preciating what may be called the
genius of balance. A perfect equipoise
of powers which taken separately
would not be supreme, appears to be
the characteristic mark of this rare
variety of genius, which, among men
of action, is illustrated in Alfred, the
Great, and among men of letters, in
Sophocles. It is to this class that
Washington belongs—to the class of
men whose balance of faculties is so
serenely perfect as to constitute gen-
ius of perhaps the highest order. If
such be the case, it is no wonder that

a reputation for sobriety and prudence
both with the savage tribes he was
forced to encounter and the official cir-
cles of Williamsburg, was doing pre-
cisely the work best fitted to prepare
him for the higher labors of his man-
hood. He rose rapidly, and in three
years was made adjutant general of
militia in one of the border districts.

He was dispatched by Governor Din-
widdie in the fall of 1753 on a mission
to the French invaders of the Ohio re-
gion—a dangerous task, which others
had declined, but which he accepted
with alacrity. He braved the rigor of
the season and the perils of the long
and almost unknown way, and in about
three months' time was back at Wil-
liamsburg with the French answer.

His marriage with the widow Mar-
tha Custis took place in January,
1759, and those who are wont to ac-
cuse Washington of lacking sentiment
may be advised to study carefully all
that can be learned about the romantic
affair. Military life seemed over for
him, and he settled down as a gentle-
man farmer, serving his colony in the
House of Burgesses, where he was
formally thanked for his exertions in
the public behalf, but was too modest
to be able to reply; looking after the
interests of his parishes in the local
vestries, dispensing hospitality in true
Virginian fashion, and superintending
his estates in a thrifty fashion pecu-
liarly his own; and last, but not least,
keeping up his spirits and his health
by frequent indulgence in the manly
sport of fox-hunting. At the age of 30
he was plainly the greatest soldier in
the colonies, the man to whom all eyes
would turn should any public danger
impend; and if no danger came, he
would nevertheless be one of the
wealthiest and most prominent citizens
of the "Ancient Dominion." He had
thus little to wish for, except children.

But if children come, his life was
destined to be filled with a higher love
and more absorbing cares. He was to
be the Father of his Country. He was
no revolutionist, but neither was he
afraid to trust the conclusions of his
own mind; and if he was no orator, he
was at least not the man to mince his
words. Caesar himself did not more
thoroughly see the necessity for one-
man rule at Rome than Washington
saw necessity for public independence
in America. He declared at Williams-
burg, in 1774, that he was ready to
raise a thousand men, support them at
his own expense, and march them to
the relief of Boston. A few weeks later
he rode on horseback with Patrick
Henry and Edmund Pendleton to at-
tend the first Continental Congress at
Philadelphia. He was, by the confes-
sion of Henry himself, easily the great-

Whether he was, technically speak-
ing, a master of the art of war, students
of that art may decide, though it is
well to remind them that Frederick the
Great praised his Trenton campaign as
a masterpiece of strategy. But that he
is worthy to rank with the supreme
commanders of history no man of
sound judgment and capable imagina-
tion will deny.

Yes, Washington the general is a
supremely great man, and those who
deny the fact do so because they have
not been able to survey his career from
the proper point of view. It is hardly
an exaggeration to say that to the
trained student his greatness is even
implicit in his proclamations to his
soldiers from first to last. He was no
master of style, but certainly for di-
rectness and vigor of phrase, for patri-
otic purpose, for clear-sighted con-
tent, his circular letter to the govern-
ors of all the States (June 8, 1783) is
unsurpassed among the political docu-
ments of the world. His entire corre-
spondence from the time he retired
from command of the army till he re-
entered the service of his country as
its first President, is a monument to his
modesty, his magnanimity, his pru-
dence and his wisdom.

He served this cause still further by
presiding over the convention of 1787,
and in 1789 he entered upon the presi-
dency of the nation, assuming a new
role for which he was admirably fitted
and in which he was destined to
achieve magnificent success.

Dignity, steadfastness, unweariness,
serenity, benignity, wisdom—these are
the characteristics of Washington's
statesmanship, whether we regard his
firm policy of resistance to the insul-
tation of revolutionary France, or his
refusal to plunge his country into a
second war with England, or his cor-
dial acceptance of the financial meas-
ures of Hamilton, or his steady ac-
centuation of the national principle,
or his noble efforts to reconcile his
Cabinet, or his strong, but humane pol-
icy toward the Indians, or his prompt
crushing of the Whisky Rebellion, or,
finally, his progressive views on the
subjects of slavery and national edu-
cation, and his prophetic comprehen-
sion of the importance of the West.
What shall we say of such a man, say
that he was as great in peace as he
was in war; that he was verily the
Father of his Country.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS

Interesting Notes From the Life
of Washington.

At the levees given by Mrs. Wash-
ington, the general stood by her side.
"He was well proportioned, evenly de-

veloped, straight as an arrow, standing 6 feet 3 inches in his slippers, a wonderful figure, with a long, muscular arm, and probably the largest man in the country."

The "White House" at Washington was named after the "White House," the home of Mrs. Washington, in Virginia, at the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Washington was very wealthy. When the general was superintending the building of the Presidential residence, one of the neighbors, David Burns, said in reply to the general's remark that the building would improve the value of the property in the neighborhood, "What would you have been, if you had not married the Widow Custis?"

During the Revolution, Washington looked forward to the establishment of a national university. It has not yet been done. The Roman Catholics have founded the only large university in Washington.

Washington saw the great value of the territory extending westward from the original States. But it was said "he was rendered helpless by the utter weakness of Congress, which even his influence was powerless to overcome."—[Members of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii may ponder over this comment on Legislative action.]

General Greene wrote to Colonel Wadsworth as follows, March 19, 1779: "We had a little dance at my quarters a few evenings past. His Excellency and Mrs. Greene danced upwards of three hours without sitting down. Upon the whole, we had rather a frisky time."

Near Washington's headquarters, in New Jersey, in 1779, was the house of Philip Van Horn. He had five handsome daughters, who entertained the officers of both the British and Revolutionary Armies, "and were the means of mitigating the ferocities of war."

The Prince de Broglie, who visited Washington, and was afterwards gulotined by the Revolutionary tribunal in Paris, said of him: "He speaks but little in general, and that in a subdued tone, but he is so attentive to what is said to him, being satisfied that he understands you perfectly, one is disposed to dispense with an answer. At desert he eats enormously of nuts, and he keeps eating through a couple of hours, from time to time, giving sundry healths, according to the English and American custom."

Washington was not, according to Dr. Abercrombie, a member of the Church. He attended the Doctors' Church, but always left before the Sacrament, leaving Mrs. Washington behind. Dr. Abercrombie once preached a sermon while Washington was present, on the force of the example of those in elevated stations. Washington told a Senator that he had been justly reproved. Thereafter he never attended service on the morning of Sacrament Sunday.

Some years since, it was said that Bancroft, the historian, undertook to write the life of Washington. After much deliberation he refused to do it. He gave as a reason that the American people had idealized Washington, and any "life" which presented him as he really was would not be acceptable. While it would not detract from his greatness, it would present, among other things, the imperfections of his character, such as they were.

Washington's farewell to his officers at the close of the war. On Thursday afternoon the principal officers of the army assembled at Fraunce's Tavern, New York city, to take a final leave of their beloved commander-in-chief. After a while, General Washington came in, and, calling for a glass of wine, addressed them. Having drunk, he said: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave; but shall be obliged to you, if each will come and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Washington, with tears rolling down his cheeks, grasped Knox's hand, and then kissed him; he did the same by every succeeding officer, and by some other gentlemen who were present. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated than in this interesting and distressful scene.

HAGEX CLUB SOCIAL.

Entertainment by Club Men and Speeches by Visitors.

In spite of the drawback of a damp evening on Saturday, there were 120 visitors and clubmen crowded in the club rooms at the Arlington on Hotel street. Among the prominent visitors present were Hon. Alexander Young and Ex-Judge J. Alfred Magoon, both directors of the Institute.

The program consisted of songs, recitations and musical solos, etc., by the members and addresses by Mr. Young and Mr. Magoon. A musical duet by Prof. Yarnley and one of his pupils, Master W. Hall, was greatly enjoyed. An exquisite solo by Prof. Yarnley was a feature of the entertainment. Mr. Thomas Black, a member of the Scottish Thistle Club was present and gave a very interesting talk. A banjo solo by Prof. Johnston was well received as was a song by Frank Williamson to which Prof. Johnston played an accompaniment. Mr. Young's address contained some welcome words to the members of the club because he gave encouragement in the proposed building matter. The crowd present in the dimly lighted room was sufficient evidence of the necessity for larger quarters and both Messrs. Young and Magoon suggested that decided steps be taken to raise the necessary funds.

It was suggested that the Opera House be engaged so that an entertainment could be given by the members of the club and friends of the institute and the funds raised could

form a nucleus for a building fund. Mr. Young felt that there would be no difficulty whatever in securing the Opera House and the friends of the members would fill it.

Ex-Judge Magoon was enthusiastic in the praises of the institute and the work that had been done through its agency. "The necessity for larger quarters he thought was apparent by the interest by those present. He believed the club would grow and the entertainments given by the members more popular. He gave evidence of the latent talent that lived in men after their intellects had been almost shattered by the use of intoxicants. He agreed with Mr. Young in saying that an effort should be made to raise funds for a new building.

Mr. T. E. Cowart was seen by a reporter for the Advertiser after the entertainment and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the growth in membership of the club and hoped something would be done to secure better quarters.

"People say that Mr. Kirkpatrick and myself came here," said he, "to get what money we could and then slip off to a new place. We have sold a quarter interest in our Institute for \$6,250 and we retain the other three quarters of the stock. This, of course gives us the controlling interest in the Institute. No one realizes more than ourselves that the only way to keep men straight who have an inclination to drink is to provide a place for them to go and enjoy themselves away from evil influences. The atmosphere of the Hagex Social Club is such that the students and graduates forget their saloon haunts and become satisfied with the entertainment provided by the Institute. You have only to look in at the boys any night. Their amusements are cards, billiards and pool and it don't cost them anything, neither is playing for money or stakes of any kind allowed. The same pleasure those men once found in saloons they now get at the club without the evil effect of liquor.

"Now then, as to ourselves. We are willing to sell enough of our stock to make up \$13,000, provided, the amount is expended in a building of brick or stone to be used by the Hagex Institute. We are willing to put into this building every dollar that we receive for our stock and \$13,000 will give the people of Honolulu the controlling interest in the Institute. If they want to control the building as well, I think they should raise a \$1,000 outside of any stock sale and add it to the amount we agree to put in. This offer is bona fide and should convince the people here that we don't want to take money out of the country. The entire amount would remain in Honolulu, because almost everything required in erecting such a place can be purchased here and there are good masons in the club who would get employment while the building was being constructed. I believe from the present outlook that the Institute stock will be a paying investment to the stockholders. I calculate that the dividend for the first year will be equal to those from sugar stock in the palm days."

THE SAME OLD WAY.

Turn the light a little low,
Choose the handiest room you can;
On your knees you'll have to go,
If you'd do it like a man.

Cultivate an anxious look,
Let a sigh your fears betray,
She will read you like a book,
In the old familiar way.

Trust her woman's heart to aid,
Trust her woman's heart to care,
Something whispers to the maid
Just the words you'll falter there.

Drop the flower from your coat,
Follow it, and kneeling stay;
Doubtless she the trick will note,
'Tis the old familiar way!

Gently take her little hand,
Softly touch it with a kiss,
Disregard her reprimand,
Every girl behaves like this.

Tell her that you love her more
Than mere words can e'er convey,
Swear you've never loved before,
'Tis the old familiar way.

She will blush—a tear-drop shed
(Better than mere prosy "Yes!");
You will almost lose your head
At this added loveliness.

Recognize her mute consent,
Rise and to her boldly say:
"May I, then, our lives cement
In the old familiar way?"

As your lips in kisses meet,
'Praps her brother's laugh you'll hear
She will vow you're indiscreet,
Wrath like that you need not fear.

Never mind the tales he'll hatch—
Boys grow older every day—
'Praps you're youngster him will catch
In the old familiar way.
—Pick-Me-Up.

BISHOP WILLIS TO LEAVE.

With Mrs. Willis Will Make an Extended Trip Abroad.

The Right Rev., the Bishop of Honolulu and Mrs. Willis will leave early in April for England going by way of the Australian Colonies. It is the intention of the Bishop to be in England in time to attend the Lambeth Conference to be held in London. It is a gathering of all the Bishops of the Anglican church and will be more interesting this year from the fact that it is the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the arrival in England of St. Augustine, who introduced Christianity. On the 15th of this month the Bishop of Honolulu celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration.

It is learned that not only was he consecrated to the Bishopric of the Hawaiian Islands but he can extend his jurisdiction to any islands in the Pacific where there is not already a Bishop of the Anglican church. It is the intention of the Bishop when he leaves in April to go to Samoa and from there to Tonga where he will

probably hold a Confirmation service. The Rev. Mr. Horsfall formerly of Lahaina is settled there. From Tonga, the Bishop will proceed to Auckland then across over to Sydney. After making a brief visit to the Revs. Blackburn and Swan who at one time resided in Honolulu, but who are at the present time in the suburbs of Adelaide, South Australia, the Bishop and Mrs. Willis sail direct from Adelaide to England. They will be absent several months. A large circle of friends will wish them bon voyage.

Dr. R. J. Gatliff of "Gatliff gun" fame, is devoting his time to his new invention for casting heavy ordnance in one piece instead of in sections, as is now done. Congress has made an appropriation to make a thorough trial of it. If it is a success it will revolutionize heavy gun making.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is
Ayer's . . . Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited,

Little Pitchers.

And big pitchers, painted and unpainted by the myriad.

JAPPANED

CASH BOXES.

With and without trays.

Agate Iron Saucepans

AND

Telescope Coffee Pots

Handsomely Painted

Coal Hods

N. B.—Don't let the coal lie on the floor.

Piping Hot

Lunch Pails,

Two compartments. Cup fitting on top for Coffee, Tea, Milk, or

TODDY.

We have all the above mentioned commodities

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

LIMITED, AGENTS.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 25th inst. 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholders: Lot No. 19, Nanawale, District of Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 16 47-100 acres.

Upset price, \$82.35.
For further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, or of the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Honolulu, February 12, 1897.
1838-td

LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND.

On Saturday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the lease of a lot of land at Puhala, Waialeale, Ewa, having a frontage of 75 feet on Government road, and depth of 100 feet makal from same. Term of Lease: 15 years.

Upset Rental: \$50.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
1836-td

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of Estrays at Kalaupapa, Island of Molokai, in the Church premises at Kalaupapa, mauka of the Government Road, in which the Rev. H. Manase, the present Pound Master resides.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897.
1838-3t

A. N. KEPOIKAI, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice D. Center, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897.
1838-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses, viz:

B. H. BROWN, ESQ., for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; and JAMES H. K. KAIWI, ESQ., for the District of Lahue, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1897.
1838-3t

CORPORATION NOTICE.

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas—The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 6, 1897.
1836-9t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
February 17, 1897.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Executive Council approved February 9th, 1897, notice is hereby given; That parties laying out streets on their own Real property with the view of transferring the same to the public, shall consult the Minister of the Interior in regard to the location, grade and width of such streets and before acceptance by the Government, the owners shall construct the same according to the directions of the Minister of the Interior.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
4536-3t

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

E. O. HALL & SON LIMITED.

We have been appointed Agents for these Islands for the Celebrated

Magnolia Metal.

This is the best Anti-Friction Metal for all Machinery Bearings. In use by EIGHT Leading Governments. Put Magnolia Metal in any place where all other metals have failed to give satisfaction. Price lower than ever before.

Send your orders to us, as we have just received a large stock, and can fill orders for any amount.

Heavy Iron Buckets.

Just the thing for use in STABLES, SUGAR MILLS, DAIRIES, and in all places where a substantial Bucket is wanted. The first lot we had proved so good and sold so rapidly that we have ordered more, and can now supply all orders. In ordering, ask for HEAVY IRON BUCKETS, Nos. 12, 13 or 14.

Our TROPIC Oils

For Engines and Cylinders, are now in use in most of the Sugar Mills throughout the Islands, and from all the letters we have received from various Engineers and Managers, we feel justified in saying it is the best Lubricating Oil for all purposes to be had in the market.



Our Aluminum Cane Knives

Have been in such demand that the hundred and fifty dozen we had at the beginning of the season are all gone, and we have orders for many more dozen waiting for the next shipment, which we expect any day, which will be followed by another large one in a few weeks.

We introduced the first Aluminum Steel Knives here two years ago. They are made by Henry Diston & Sons, and they wrote us a short time ago that this is the BEST CANE KNIFE they have ever made. We copy the following from a late letter from them: "It is wonderful the number of inquiries we have received for these Knives, and we have invariably referred them to you. We have orders in now for upward of 150 dozen Aluminum Knives, but have positively refused to furnish them to the parties, informing them the brand belonged to you." We have received over three hundred dozen of these Knives, and, with the last improvement they are the most perfect Cane Knife ever used here. Send your orders soon.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LONDON), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

CAP AND BELLS

The Queen's Jester is a Mirth
Provoker.

EXPLAINS HAWAIIAN SITUATION

Says Abdication Docu-
ment is of No Value.

Mrs. Dominis on Political Mission.
Mrs. Dimond to Wear Tights
and Sing in Opera.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Sun's Washington special says: Each day the opinion becomes more general that Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of Hawaii, is in Washington for political purposes. She has denied herself to all interviews and the cloak of secrecy is thrown about her every movement. Secretary Palmer said tonight: "Now, I do not want you to understand that I am voicing the sentiments of Her Majesty when I say that this is what I would like to see done by the present or incoming administration. In order that the people of the United States may know something as to the form of government existing in Hawaii, I think it would be wise for the President to appoint three commissioners, one from each of the two big political parties and one independent non-partisan, to investigate into affairs in Hawaii and report on the advisability of continuing diplomatic relations with that Government, as it now exists. It is my judgment that some startling facts might be brought to light—something that might astonish the people of this country." "Is it the appointing of a tribunal or a commission that the ex-Queen seeks?" was asked. "I am giving my own views, and those of the Queen," he said. "Speaking of annexation, Secretary Palmer said: Annexation, temporarily suspended by President Cleveland, is now dead forever, for there is no escape from one of two positions. First, the 10,000 native voters now disfranchised by a minority, that by official statistics in 1896 numbered 87, will be allowed to resume the suffrage; second, the 10,000 native voters will be still denied the right of expression of their will at the ballot box. They will be held down by manacle and musket, as they are today. I have seen noble specimens of Hawaiian manhood laboring on roads, carrying a ball and chain, for no other purpose than their own loyalty to Liliuokalani. If this course is pursued the American people, under whatever party will never admit them to this great and glorious Union simply on the vote of their oppressors, because these latter wish to be relieved of the consequences of their own rebellion and folly."

SIR JULIE TELLS LIEN.
Presents Official Statement Regarding
the Abdication Document.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Sun's Washington special says: When "Her Majesty," Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, appeared in Washington three weeks ago and drove "her great and good friend," Grover Cleveland, to the fishing grounds of Virginia as she had driven him a few weeks ago to the hunting grounds of South Carolina to escape her, it was then believed that she came on some political errand. The President could not escape her, and she evidently intends to remain here until the new President is inaugurated. The ex-Queen has not been outside of her room except to visit the White House and go to church. She has not seen the Capitol or other public buildings, but she is very busy about something. Her official chamberlain, or whoever his title may be, Julius Palmer, today dropped a very strong hint that "Her Majesty," as he refers to her except when he refers to her as "the Queen," is in Washington on political business. This information was drawn out by the publication in an evening paper of the letter of abdication dated January 24, 1895, in connection with the statement that the real object of the ex-Queen's visit to Washington has not been apparent. Secretary Palmer declared the letter of abdication was a fraud; that there is no such person as "Liliuokalani Dominis" who was compelled by force to resign, and he speaks with authority in disavowing the legal force and effect of the alleged letter of abdication.

"This is not worth the paper it is written upon and it would never stand in a court of equity. She was coerced into signing it," he says, and he characterizes those who were responsible for the issuing of the letters as "scoundrels, deceivers, and traitors."

Then Mr. Palmer prepared the following official statement: "The presence of Her Majesty, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, in this city has excited universal sympathy from all classes. Of this fact there can be no doubt. It is to be grateful to me as an American as it is to her as a Queen and woman. She daily expresses her sense of appreciation for kindnesses, although she is unable to accept half of them. But I want to say that the so-called letter of abdication was nothing more or less than a brief drawn by A. S. Hartwell, chief counselor for a corporation of sugar planters and lawyers now posing as the 'Hawaiian Republic.'"

"I will be plainer, if you wish. Do I mean that the Queen of Hawaii has never given legal abdication, that she is still the lawful ruler, even if she forbears to enforce her legitimate rights? I do mean exactly that. On the 7th of January she was arrested for no special reason, and she was taken by force and confined alone in Iolani Palace, now called the Executive building. She was alone and ill on or about the date mentioned, when the influence of Minister Willis was needed every moment to prevent a general massacre of those of every nation who were supposed to be faithful to the constitutional monarch. Even prisoners were kept locked in their cells by their hangers, lest they should be taken out and hung by the so-called Republic."

"Under these circumstances, without a friend to advise her she was told that those she dearly loved, her personal friends, were waiting execution, and the only thing which would save their lives was her abdication. The ring of adventurers knew their victim, for had they proposed her immediate death they could not have terrified her, but to save those she loved she executed the documents you publish."

"But the signature is worthless even to a collector of autographs. It is not the official signature. There was no such person recognized as Liliuokalani Dominis, and is no such person to this day. In their excessive caution, instead of taking her signature as Liliuokalani Regina, the only form of signature which could have bound even a valid act, they sought to teach her the grace of humility by asking for the signature of

Mrs. Dominis. Little good would it do them in a legal contest. They simply overreached themselves. No question ever settled until it is settled right, and that the whole Hawaiian question should be properly reviewed is the opinion of a great many people of the United States. "In an official history written by one of the opposition party, W. D. Alexander, published for the Hawaiian Board of Education, I find on the first page one of the best pictures I have ever seen of Her Majesty, Queen Liliuokalani. At its close, three pages devoted to showing her genealogy in a direct line for a hundred years or so from the ruling family of Hawaii. The frontispiece is well chosen, because Liliuokalani was known for years before her reign and when upon the throne as a patroness of music, education and fine arts. The only reception she has been willing to give in this city was to a school, and the only time she has opened her lips in public in that history I read it was anxious and common law in Hawaii that no chief could ever be degraded from high office to which birth alone is the passport. The friends of Liliuokalani in America or Hawaii are willing to stand upon the record."

Mr. THURSTON ARRIVES.
Talks Very Little Concerning Future
Movements.

Lorin A. Thurston, a prominent lawyer of Honolulu and ex-Hawaiian Minister to the United States, arrived from the islands on the steamer Alameda yesterday, accompanied by his wife and child. They are now occupying apartments at the Occidental, says the Chronicle of the 12th.

Thurston, as president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, expects to accomplish considerable missionary work in the line of the movement before his return home. His mission is not an official one, he says, and he has not been sent here either by the Government or by the Annexation Club. He says, however, that if the opportunity presents itself he proposes to exert his best efforts to aid the annexation movement.

"Just what is to be done, or what can be done, remains to be seen," said Mr. Thurston. My plans are not formulated, but after spending some days in San Francisco, I shall go East.

"The all-absorbing theme of discussion in the islands just now is annexation. The movement has been dormant during the past two years on account of the disimination of the Cleveland administration to favorably consider the matter. As the day for the inauguration of McKinley approaches interest in the annexation question is becoming intensified and widespread. The Annexation Club has been organized and now has a membership of 8,000. Of this number a third or a fourth are natives. The natives are becoming converted to the annexation sentiment in large numbers. The day before I left the islands I received word of the organization of a branch club in the Koolau district, 15 miles from Honolulu, with a membership of 50, all but two of whom are natives. J. L. Kaulukou, a former Marshal and Attorney General under the Monarchy and for many years a staunch royalist, has come out in a strong letter in favor of annexation. The natives are joining the movement with the idea that the annexation of the islands to the United States is their only salvation from the Japanese, who are elbowing them in various fields of labor."

"The census of the islands has just been completed and I was able to obtain the official figures on the returns the day I left. The census shows a population of 31,000 natives, 8,000 Japanese, 15,000 Chinese and 25,000 whites, including Americans and Europeans. The official returns have occasioned some surprise. It was generally presumed that the Japanese population was greatly in excess of the figures given."

REV. ALEXANDER'S RETURN.
Refers Pleasantly to His Trip in the
South Seas.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 12.—After spending six months in visiting the various missionary stations in the South Sea Islands, Rev. James H. Alexander has returned to this city. When seen this evening at his home, 452 East Twentieth street, his bronzed face attested ample evidence that he had spent many days under a tropic sun.

While on his trip he was for the greater part of the time a guest of the Hawaiian missionaries, and it was in company with one of them that he traveled through the Marquesas, Society, Faamotu and Cambier Islands.

In talking of his trip last evening, he said: "I am more than pleased with my half year's experience, and found every thing as to the islands of great interest. These far-off islands are worth visiting for their scenic beauty alone. A fact that is not generally known is that on most of these islands the native population is increasing, thus refuting the old story that missionaries prove the destruction of the people. It is the traders who do that, and on islands where they have held the exclusive control the native population is rapidly diminishing. "On the islands where there are missionary stations, schools have been established, and it is gratifying indeed to hear these natives in their sonorous language sing their songs of praise. We had thought of going to the Solomon Islands and seeing the native in cannibalistic state, but, hearing of a massacre in which several white men were killed and their flesh eaten, we changed our minds and returned to Hawaii."

"There I talked freely with the citizens, and think I can say without fear of contradiction that the intelligent classes, both native and white, are ready and anxious to have their country annexed to the United States. The only whites who oppose annexation are a few Germans and English. As for myself, after thoroughly looking into the matter, I am unqualifiedly in favor of annexation, and believe it would result in great good for both Governments. "Viewing the islands of the Pacific from a commercial standpoint, I think they are of greater value than is generally conceded. With reference to the Hawaiian Islands, if they come under the control of any European or Asiatic power and that trade is lost to San Francisco, it will be a greater blow commercially than she has ever suffered."

ALOHA ALL RIGHT.

Arrives Yesterday From Frisco
With Record-Breaking Cargo.

The American schooner Aloha, Captain Dabel, arrived yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco, having sailed from that port on the 3rd inst. Experienced excellent weather down, with strong N. E. winds near the Islands. Never sighted a sail.

J. A. McDonald, a stock dealer of California, came down on the Aloha with 14 fine horses on speculation. They were landed yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. Broghelli, in the Davis syndicate, brought down 453 fat porkers. They will be slaughtered for the local market.

The Aloha will discharge at Sorenson's wharf. She brought a very full cargo, valued at \$52,744, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. Following are the principal importations: 148,155 lbs rolled barley, 85,000 bricks, 20,148 lbs bread, 17,178 lbs beans, 16,552 lbs sugar, 10,152 lbs fertilizer, 2301 cts barley, 6029 lbs cracked corn, 3124 feet hardwood, 4730 lbs lard, 2000 R. W. posts, 4974 gals wine, 1476 bbls flour, 600 bbls lime, 580 kegs white lead, etc.

FOR WHITE LABOR

Col. Armstrong Corresponds With
Commissioner Fitzgerald.

TO REPLACE ORIENTAL HANDS

Orders Obtained For
Plantation Laborers.

Mr. Fitzgerald Talks to Call Re-
porter About the
Scheme.

Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald states that he has a big scheme on foot, says the Call of February 10th.

It is nothing less than enlisting the co-operation of the Hawaiian Government in the substitution of American white labor on the islands for that of Orientals, now generally employed there.

The inception of this scheme grew out of a visit to this city of Labor Commissioner W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu on his recent return from Japan and Portugal, where he had been sent by his Government to study the labor question.

On his return he called upon Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and in a conversation with him learned much regarding the advantages to be gained by the employment of white labor as against that of Oriental on the low standard of European countries.

As soon as Mr. Armstrong arrived in his island home he made his report to his Government and also set forth the information he had obtained in his interview with Mr. Fitzgerald.

Too forcibly did he lay the facts before his superiors that he was requested to consult with the managers of the sugar plantations and obtain their views upon the question.

The scheme uppermost in the mind of Mr. Fitzgerald is to supplant 30,000 Chinese, 15,000 Portuguese and 14,000 Japanese laborers on the sugar plantations and substitute white American help, making suitable arrangements with the planters and also with the Government for their comfort and protection.

Under the present agreement between the Japanese and the Hawaiian Government the sum of \$12 must be paid the former Government by the latter for every laborer landed on the islands.

The object of the present negotiations is that this or a greater sum should be distributed toward bringing white American families from California to Hawaii to work in the sugar and coffee plantations.

The Sandwich Island Government is now wrestling with a problem which is so perplexing that the action of the Japanese Government is paralyzed. The Japanese Government is on the verge of demanding the withdrawal of the 30,000 Japanese now numbered among its population, a power which if extended the right of suffrage would overwhelm in strength the combined efforts of all other forces. Geographically situated so as to render the immigration of this class the most convenient, its plantations are now operated almost exclusively by Japanese hands, and with no restriction upon the hordes yet to come, the threatened condition of affairs in that Republic augurs no future well-being.

As that condition exists in the islands, whether to relieve a state of approaching disorder or to open a traffic in cheap labor, advances have been made, as above stated, to have white American citizens take their places and drive the Orientals back to their homes.

These facts, according to the Labor Commissioner, clearly demonstrate the difficulties which are brought about through the importation of cheap contract labor without taking into consideration what kind of citizens this pauper labor will make and their ultimate influence over the social conditions of the country.

Mr. Fitzgerald says he will take a trip to the islands as soon as he can be spared from his office by the attention necessary to look after proposed legislative enactments which he now has in Sacramento.

His object in going to Honolulu will be to assure the Government and the planters that he can supply them with 10,000 white laborers from this State in one year; but different arrangements must be made for their homes and accommodations that provided for the Japanese. He will ask that the passage of the men and their families be paid for either by the Government or the planters, or by both if agreeable. He states that he will also ask that all ex-tract with A. J. Moore of the Ophium and W. R. Dalley, who has a company at the Oakland Theater at the present time, and under its provisions she is to appear here at the head of a company to be organized to support her. The managers have decided to try Mrs. Dimond in burlesque, "All Baba" being the one chosen.

It is planned to secure a couple of clever comedians to furnish the heaviest part of the support, and to put on a well-costumed, bright, up-to-date show. The managers declare that there are no relying upon the former social standing of Mrs. Dimond to carry her through, but that in her they have an exceptionally good singer and a fairly clever actress, with a forcible complement of figure. They declare that she was born for the stage, and talk of May Irwin and her close resemblance to the society woman. No dates have been fixed upon as yet, for it is impossible to tell when Mrs. Dimond will be able to leave Honolulu.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIR-
CUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.
Mr. J. George Sührer, Druggist City.
Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for cough and colds in children. Yours respectfully,
GEO. E. WOLFF.
Sold by all druggists and dealers.
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That Tired Feeling

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GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL, GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.

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That is why MALT NUTRINE has taken the lead of all other preparations containing the curative properties of Malt.

A few reasons why Malt Nutrine is superior to other extracts is:

1. That it contains almost 15 per cent of Pure Malt Extract, with less than 2 per cent of Alcohol.

2. It can be given to children with perfect safety.

3. It is not an excitant stimulant. The benefits to be derived by Nursing Mothers during the period of lactation cannot be overestimated.

All persons requiring a Tonic and Fat Producer should not fail to give Malt Nutrine a trial.

People of every walk of life, from the laborer to those in the highest ranks of nobility, will find beneficial results from taking Malt Nutrine.

The feeling of exhaustion, brought on by the prevailing south wind, can be overcome by this valuable preparation.

The demand for Malt Nutrine has increased so greatly that we have been enabled to purchase large quantities, thereby reducing the price to within the reach of all.

Single Bottles, 35 cents.

Per Dozen, \$3.50.

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Hon. H. W. Schmidt,
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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
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FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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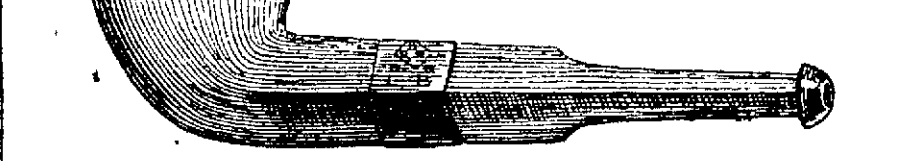
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Adds but two and a half ounces to weight of Skirt, and
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OILS!

Comparative tests by Intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use. Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,

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These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

WASHINGTON.

On this day, between the rising and the setting of the sun, many thoughtful people in many countries will recall this name, now known in the uttermost parts of the earth. These people enter with reverence today that temple of virtue which is not built with hands, but is visible to every human soul, and on whose ghostly tablets are inscribed the names of the good and great of this race. There they lay their thoughts as fragrant flowers, and wreaths upon the tablet of the Virginian, who was called by the mysterious law of human life to aid in the creation of a new State, whose future boundaries his own imagination never compassed.

And yet, could he today raise his hand from the tomb, he would, more than all others, gather up the wealth of wreaths and flowers that lie above him, and scatter them wide and far over the unknown and pathetic graves, in which lies the dust of those, who with equal fervor, sacrifice and patriotism, laid the coarse stones and the framework of a political structure which many give the greatest of blessings to mankind.

Though Fame never dipped its pen in the sunlight, and dedicated their names to earthly immortality, he, just and true, would today call the roll of the dead, and share with them the recompense and the adoration. It is the infirmity of our nature that we see darkly. The eye fixes itself only on the summit of the mountains, and fails to see that it is only the final expression of a vast geological structure, of which one part is as important as any other.

It is not that the memory of Washington should be impaired, but that we, with larger and wiser view, shall not forget to recall the memory of those who were his equals in the hour of sacrifice and duty. No one man ever controlled the great, broad stream of human destiny. He may change, for an hour, the rivulets which enter it. However "great" he may be, he quickly sinks into the bosom of the vast stream, and it flows on, as if he never had existed.

THINGS UNDONE.

We are told that we are "too severe" in our remarks regarding the conduct of our leaders, whoever they are, in not furnishing to the people of the United States enough literature on our affairs. We state facts only, and they carry their own comment.

There are, of course, some people who are quite willing to spend their own money in gathering up information, but these are only a very small proportion of readers. Those who wish, for selfish or unselfish reasons, to inform the public, simply give away literature in prodigal quantities.

In our case, there has been, and is now, a singular deficiency in the supply of literature. The question has been asked in the States many times during the last year: "Where can I get information in a compact, reliable form?" The reply is: "You can get it, if you are willing to pay for it." Of the 7,000 newspapers in the United States, we do not believe that 100 of them have reliable information at hand, such as is to be found in Thomson's Annual. That costs 75 cents per copy, and one soon gets tired of buying copies at that rate and sending them out as missionary work.

Our position, both as a Government and people, seems to be

thus, that the people of the United States are quite too impertinent in inquiring into our affairs. We cannot get down to the level of their ways of doing things. If they want information, let them step up to the counter and pay for it. Let them do as we tell them to do. Even the abundant supply of the most reliable information, in compact form, may not settle the questions at issue here. But we try to skate on very thin ice when we push aside one of the best known methods of gaining a cause.

If things should go wrongly with us in the near future, and reflection shows that many things have been left undone that should have been done, there will be much bitter feeling, and the men about town will go a gunning for each other.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new immigration law now before the United States Congress contains a clause excluding Canadians which if accepted by both houses of Congress will probably cause President Cleveland to veto the whole measure. This aversion of the Canadians is almost unknown in the Western States, but among the workmen of the New England and Eastern border States exists to a marked degree. In the northern sections of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the men from New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island have largely replaced the stalwart young American farmers, who formerly worked in the logging camps during the winter months, and are looked upon by some classes about the same as the Chinamen in the West. In the lumbering towns of New England to call a man a "P. I." is one of the most serious insults that can be offered. The men who come across the border however are, as a rule, honest hard working fellows and some of them have become good, patriotic citizens of the United States. They are by no means a bad class and the only objection that could possibly be raised to their immigration is that the majority return to their own farms in Canada after the winter's work is over. Strange to say the French-Canadians who cross the borders in droves and congregate in the large manufacturing centers, forming a most undesirable population, meet with little or no opposition.

It will be most unfortunate if this sop to local prejudice is held onto with such tenacity that it will result in killing a bill which on the whole is a good one. If the object of the bill is to improve the citizenship of the men entering the States there would be more sound sense in shutting out the immigrants from the Central and South American countries. Canadians and Americans are practically of one blood, and the citizens from the northern border of the United States are, as a rule, much more desirable individuals than those who cross the southern border.

WHITE LABOR PLANS.

The report in the Call of San Francisco that Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald will cordially aid in introducing American labor into these Islands is substantially true. But the statement that it is being done at the request, or by the authority of our Government is not true, and it should not be held responsible for it. The Government has, we believe, no declared policy on the subject.

The efforts to introduce American labor into these Islands is, so far, confined to cranks, who for many years, have seen the intense hatred which the American farmer and laborers have to contract Asiatic labor, and do not fail to recognize the almost supreme power of these forces in American politics. They see that there is but one way to "Americanize" these Islands, in the only

true sense of the word. They see that at last the time has come when the planters here must wheel into the line of the march of American ideas, or that the Americans will take care to "wheel" the advantages of reciprocity out of the line of Hawaiian industry. The American people may be very naughty and ignorant, but they are peculiar, you know, and will have their own way. But the cranks are not bigoted, and if a better way of securing the end in view is presented, they will gladly adopt it.

PUBLICITY OF TRIALS.

In answer to several inquiries, we reply that the law regarding the right to exclude the public from trials in divorce cases is well settled. Under the common law, and also by the constitutional law of many States, trials in criminal, and generally in civil cases, are open to the public. But the courts have the right to control their own proceedings, in the interests of justice and decorum. Even in a criminal case, the Court may exclude the public. It did so in a recent murder case in California when the prisoner acted insanely. The higher court sustained the action of the lower court, and said that all persons had been admitted to the court room who were needed to protect the prisoner. The laws of many States provide that in divorce cases the parties may agree to a private trial, and the Court may so order, and exclude the public. Scores of cases are so tried every year. Such a trial does not involve public interests as a rule, and the court has full power to protect those interests. In some States, the evidence taken before the court in divorce cases must be sealed up and deposited with the public records, and no access can be had to it without a special order of the Court.

The proceedings in the case before Judge Carter are not unusual. The courts of Great Britain take the same course. This principle of procedure is now so well settled that it is not worth the while to discuss it. Judge Carter is not striking down any "palladium of liberty."

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

The February number of this periodical has been issued, and among other interesting matter in it will be found Prof. Koebele's report to the Government, reviewing the work in combating the injurious insects of these islands, showing what has been accomplished in checking their depredations. Referring to the coffee blight, he says: "We have accomplished what had been desired, viz, the eradication of the worst blight or scale plague that ever appeared in any country." He names a large number of scale and other insect pests, which he has found and obtained remedies for. What he says about the Japan bugs is of special interest. It is a new pest here, but in Japan, the cold weather prevents its rapid increase, while here it breeds all the year round and increases wonderfully fast. He has not found the remedy which he hopes to secure for combating their increase. He has found some other new and dangerous pests, which if not checked, will prove destructive to sugar cane and other products. He is now in Central America searching for parasites which will combat these new pests, and if possible, attack the Japan bugs also. Everyone interested in flowers, fruits or coffee and cane should read his report and learn from it how diligent he has been in his great work.

THE "FARCE."

A contemporary, whose columns are devoted exclusively to the commercial interests of these islands, regards the attempts of those who hope to replace Asiatic labor with American or other white labor as a "farce," and asks

that it be ended. Well, on the other hand we have the declaration of Mr. Sherman, made in 1890, he who will be within two weeks, Secretary of State for the United States, that this Hawaiian sugar business is a stupendous fraud. In his words "There is not probably in the history of the human race, a contract so one-sided, so absurd, so indefensible."

Mr. Sherman, it is well known, is strongly opposed to the competition of Asiatic labor with American labor. So we have, a set of men crying "farce" at this end of the line, and a man who has something to say about our affairs, crying "fraud" at the other end of the line. In the contest it is not difficult to see where the whip handle is. Our contemporary is of the opinion that the large sugar interest of these Islands, has been created by planters "who have wasted the best years of their lives" in making sugar production a success by means of Asiatic labor. He makes no allusion to the benefit of reciprocity. Mr. Sherman, on the other hand, believes that the sugar business has been built up with over \$60,000,000 in bounties granted by the United States. In sizing up the relative strength of the forces here, which cries out "farce" against American civilization, and the force over there, which cries out against penal Asiatic labor here, we, in our extreme simplicity, believe that Mr. Sherman and the sugar-beet brigade carry the heaviest guns, and we, in advocating Teutonic labor, are only trying to get out of the line of fire.

As to our contemporary's belief that the Islands can "go it alone," and find markets for their sugar in Canada and Australia, we are sure it would be a godsend to the planters of the British West Indies if they were informed by mail and telegraph of these markets. They are nearly bankrupt, and, in anguish, are crying out to the Imperial Government for aid. It is a pity that they know nothing about Canada and Australia.

ANOTHER HISTORICAL LIE.

We recently referred to the errors of American historians in relating the events of the Revolutionary War.

The Nation (February 4th) contains a letter from the librarian of Norfolk, Va. He says that "if we are to believe the school histories of the day, if we are to believe Bancroft and Fiske, Lord Dunmore, early in the Revolutionary War, burned Norfolk to the ground." He then quotes a report made in 1877 to the General Assembly of Virginia, by its own Commissioners, in which it is said that out of 1,333 houses burned, only 54 were destroyed by Lord Dunmore, the rest of them having been destroyed by the Continental or State troops, and that this destruction made by the troops was wanton, and was done in order to defend the town.

Although the documentary evidence is of the highest character, and has been deposited in the State archives for more than 100 years, the historian, Bancroft, graphically describes the destruction of the town by the British, and General Washington, misinformed at the time on the subject, denounced the British severely, "while his breast heaved with waves of anger and grief." In the public schools of the United States some five millions of children are today told a lie, and their minds are inflamed by this instance of "British brutality."

THE GREAT MEN.

The great statesman of South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, said in the United States Senate in 1847 "It was owing mainly to the States of Connecticut and New Jersey that we have a Federal instead of a National Government, the best Government instead of the most intolerable on earth. Who are the men of those

States to whom we are indebted for this admirable Government? They were Chief Justice Ellsworth and Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Judge Patterson of New Jersey."

It is little wonder that so many writers in the States begin to discover that the Americans have been "spoiled," and demoralized by too much prosperity. Secretary of Agriculture Morton says, in his report, that the Government has, since 1860, virtually given away 2,000,000 ordinary farms, and 500,000 timber farms. The men who secured these farms at once went into competition with the steady old farmers of the Eastern States and reduced prices. The Eastern farmers have had a hard time of it for 30 years, because their lands were not very fertile, and they did not get them for nothing. The almost free gift of land in the Western States demoralized the settlers, who took to speculating, and now, on both flanks of the Rocky Mountains, are thousands of homes filled with very unhappy people. This way of feeding the people with a silver spoon has ended by creating a generation of gamblers, young men and old, who prefer to live by taking chances, rather than by the prosy old ways which gave a competence in the end, but did not bring sudden riches.

The Society of the Cincinnati at first included only men of distinction, who had served in the Revolutionary War, and the privilege of membership, in the future, was entailed on the eldest son of a member. Local societies, in several places, have, in later years, taken in many members who are not "distinguished," but are related to the heroes, and there is some complaint that the society has lost its high character. The truth is, that the members of it look down upon the "Sons of the American Revolution," regard them as inferior beings and conceited upstarts. The Sons, however, are the descendants of the best blood of the Revolutionary period, and as there is no limited and absurd qualification in their membership, as there is in the "Cincinnati," the Sons will, in the future, present the most creditable figure in history.

We ask those who are interested in the vital problems which are with us, here, on all sides to read the letter of Mr. Jas. B. Castle, which appears in another column. Although it is a long one, it is certain that we shall have much longer faces, if we do not pay more attention to the serious questions asked of us in this letter. We shall allude to it again in detail at another time.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and also during

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents

MR. GOODALE DEAD

Expired Suddenly While Waiting for a Car.

STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE

Was Marshal During Kamehameha III's Reign.

Member of Various Organizations. Served Through American War.

Warren Goodale, one of the best-known residents of Hawaii, is dead.

Mr. Goodale arrived here by the Kinau on Saturday, having come down especially to attend the meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the residence of P. C. Jones, on Kuakini street, last night. He remained through the exercises and until it was time for the refreshments to be served. He expressed a desire to return to his hotel, and declined Chief Justice Judd's pressing invitation to remain longer. He seemed in particularly good spirits, and bade good night to those present. He then left the house to take a Nuuanu street car.

As the car came down the street the driver noticed a man standing on the corner reel and fall. Glad Sorensen, passing at the time, stopped and discovered that the prostrate man was Mr. Goodale. The car had stopped in the meantime, and Mr. Sorensen dispatched the driver to call a doctor, and to have a physician call on him. He then left the house to take a Nuuanu street car.

Without causing any alarm, Mr. Jones and Doctors C. B. Wood and J. S. B. Pratt left the house and hurried to the corner. A shutter was procured and the body placed on it, and it was removed at once to the residence of Chief Justice Judd, where it remained until taken charge of by Undertaker H. H. Williams, and removed to his parlors. The body will be embalmed and taken to Hawaii by the Kinau, probably under the escort of a Marine from Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, of which he was a member.

Warren Goodale was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, July 2, 1826, was educated and lived in the United States until 1847, when he came to Hawaii. He was a member of the G. A. R., a companion of the first class, M. O. L. L. and a member of the Society, Sons of American Revolution. He was also a member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. During his visit, which so suddenly ended with his life, it was his intention to present the society some lithographs of Honolulu as the city appeared a half-century ago. These pictures are now being framed as far as possible. Years ago Mr. Goodale came into possession of the pictures and sent them to his family in the East. Lately he decided to present them to the historical society, and he wrote a request for them to the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Mr. Goodale will be remembered by older residents as having taken an active part in the public affairs of these islands. He arrived here in 1847-50 years ago—and followed his profession as a land surveyor. He held high positions, Marshal of the Kingdom of Kamehameha III, his office and headquarters being in the old fort, which was located in the block now bounded by Fort and Queen streets, as far down as the present Custom House and Oceanic wharf.

The principal duties of the Marshal then were to look after the prisoners confined in the fort, and to keep an eye on the sailors of the numerous whaling ships and war vessels in port. It was during his incumbency that Honolulu was visited by the United States frigate Ohio, a double-decker, and one of the largest ships in the navy, manned with 300 sailors. The latter held high carnival while in port, and defying the local authorities, literally "painting the town red," in their daily visits on shore.

Captain Goodale was succeeded in office by Theo. Metcalf, who afterwards started as far down as the present Custom House, and held the office for a short time only, and was succeeded by William C. Parke, who held it for over 30 years.

During the civil war Captain Goodale, being then in the United States, raised a company of volunteers in his native State, Massachusetts, and dashed into the fight, holding his forces and position between the Potomac and James Rivers, till Lee surrendered. When he and his company were among those who entered Richmond with General Grant.

Returning to these Islands after the close of the war, Captain Goodale was appointed Collector General of Customs, and held the office for several years. He was a high Mason, and has been connected with the order for many years. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILL LIVE IN CHINA.

T. A. Lloyd to Relieve Tommy Evans in Hongkong.

Thomas A. Lloyd, who left on the P. M. S. City of Peking for China Sunday night, is one of the best-known ex-officials of the Hawaiian monarchy. He has been a resident of Honolulu for a great many years, and in the days when sugar was shipped in barrels from this port to California Mr. Lloyd worked at his trade as cooper. Then for a season he went whaling, finally settling down for good. He was road supervisor several years, and held a most honorable position when he was made deputy assessor of taxes for this district, remaining in office until about the time C. A. Brown was relieved by the Macfarlane cabinet. After retiring from public life he spent most of his time under his own vine and fig tree at Kalihii, where he owns considerable property. About two years ago he visited the States for the first time in 25 years, returning from there a few months ago much improved in health. His visit to China is in the interests of emigration matters for the company in which Theo. P. Lansing is interested. He will relieve Tommy Evans, who will be assigned to position in the company, but at this end of the line.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TOURIST DROWNED

T. E. French of California at Sans Souci.

THE BODY FOUND NEAR THE REEF

Supposed to Have Been Stricken with Cramps.

Body Recovered by Natives—Will be Taken to California—A Relative Prostrated.

The sea has claimed another victim, and this time it happens to be a young man by the name of Edward French, of San Francisco, Cal., who came here on the last Australia with his grandmother, Mrs. Jennings, in the interest of his health, being a sufferer from tuberculosis. He went out for a bath, as usual, at Sans Souci, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after remaining in the water for about half an hour, threw up his hands, called for help and disappeared beneath the surface, to rise no more alive. The whole event is wrapped in the saddest possible circumstances.

For the past four days Mr. French had been staying at Sans Souci, as he found the balmy breezes of that place and the soothing roar of the sea most congenial to himself. His grandmother, Mrs. Jennings, remained at the Hawaiian Hotel.

He was in the habit of going into the water at least twice every day, and it was noticed that whenever he made the first plunge it was always with shivering and shrinking, indicating somewhat the condition of his health.

On Thursday night he was as jolly and jovial as possible, and in the company of some of the guests at the popular bathing resort, played the violin and piano, and expressed himself highly pleased with life in the tropics.

He rose early Friday morning, and after taking a short walk, went into the dining room and ate a very hearty breakfast. Upon going outside again he told someone standing nearby that he did not feel very well. This was about 9 o'clock.

Shortly after he went to the cook, got a blue bathing suit and went for a dip in the sea. It seems that no one saw him go in.

At all events, it was about 10 o'clock when there was a commotion among the natives working on the Irwin premises, when one or two broke from the gang and started toward the Sans Souci pier. What made the natives run was a cry for help from French, who had thrown up his hands and gone down like a lump of lead.

W. L. Frazee, foreman of the Hawaiian Electric Company's works, who was working with his men wiring the Irwin barn for the ball last night, saw the man about the same time, and summoned John Marshall, the expert swimmer, who is likewise employed with the electric light company. He, in company with a native, swam around in the locality indicated by one of the natives by the vague term: "Over there," and an equally vague sweep of the hand. After swimming about for a long time the men took a canoe and paddled around, but nothing was to be found.

After this half a dozen or so natives living in the vicinity were sent out and deceased was found near the inside boundary of the rocks, just beside the house at the end of the pier. He was taken into his room, and Dr. Wood, who had been summoned, tried all he could to bring the young man back to life, but he had been in the water close upon three hours, and that with fatal effect.

Mrs. Jennings, the grandmother of the deceased, had been telephoned for, and was on the scene. She was completely prostrated by the awful calamity, and was taken into town by Mrs. A. B. Wood soon after the finding of the body.

United States Charge d'Affaires, Mills was sent for and took charge of all the arrangements necessary. Ed A. Williams, the undertaker, was sent for and took the body to town to be embalmed.

Mrs. Jennings will return to San Francisco with the body of her grandson by the Zealandia.

When at home Mr. French lived at Valley Springs, Cal. The news was telephoned to Marshall Brown, to see what he intended to do, but under the circumstances it was deemed not necessary to hold a coroner's inquest.

KNIGHTS CELEBRATE.

Oahu Lodge Entertains Members and Friends.

Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., celebrated in their hall over Wichman's last evening, the 34th anniversary of Pythianism. It was a perfectly arranged function and was carried out in a very happy manner.

About two hundred persons were present. They included members of Oahu and the sister lodge, visiting brothers and lady friends. Dancing began at 8 o'clock and was continued until about midnight. There were 16

numbers on the program and three extras were added. The hall was beautifully decorated. About the C. C.'s platform potted palms and ferns were arranged. Overhead streamers of malle approached the center of the ceiling, and fragments of the same were hung down the walls of the room on every side. In front the stringed orchestra of the Government band was stationed and furnished music the entire entertainment.

At the end of the eighth dance the entire assemblage repaired to the ante-room where a magnificent spread was in waiting. The table extended the length of the hall and was laden with the choicest viands and delicacies. This feature lasted about an hour and after that dancing was resumed.

The affair was a great success. The following were the men who did much for the pleasure of their brother Knights and their friends:

Committee of Arrangements—G. L. Dall, J. McLain, G. E. Ward, H. L. Reade, A. B. Doak, J. P. Dias, R. B. French, John Neill and J. T. Stewart. Reception Committee—J. Neill, G. Dall, B. Bergerson, H. Smith and G. A. Davis.

Floor Managers—G. E. Ward, J. D. Holt and H. L. Reade.

A NEW COMPANY

Incorporation Papers to be Handed in Today.

Business of C. E. Richardson Bought Out—Will Keep Larger Stock.

Papers of incorporation of the Hilo Mercantile Company with the names of J. W. Mason, T. J. Higgins, E. E. Potter of San Francisco, H. F. Wichman, Captain J. C. Cluney and A. G. M. Robertson, an incorporators, attached, will be handed in today. The company is composed of the incorporators and others who have bought out the business formerly owned by Charles E. Richardson of Hilo and which included the store and lumber yard on Front street and the branch store in Olua. Mr. Mason is the organizer of the company and the man who secured the requisite capital, the sum of \$100,000 fully paid up, with a privilege of increasing the amount to \$250,000. Mr. Mason is also president and managing director. In an interview with that gentleman at the Hawaiian hotel last night, he had the following to say:

"On Tuesday morning Mr. Potter and I will leave for Hilo on the Kinau where we will be engaged for a while in taking an inventory of the stock, which work completed we will take possession and move in. The papers call for the 15th of March as the day upon which the new company is to take charge. The old store will be torn down and a new one erected on the lot adjoining and occupied at present by Mr. Sisson's house. Nothing will be put on the site of the old building unless there is a call for buildings to be put up for rental. At all events we have all of the Richardson land along Front street and so it lies altogether with us what we shall do."

"We shall take up the lines that Mr. Richardson has dealt in and fill them completely, also keeping on hand a full and larger assortment of lumber to be sold at the lowest possible cash price. I might say here that we intend to pay premiums for cash. At present there is a quantity of lumber in the yards amounting to about 400,000 feet or more. We shall have on hand much lumber that has never before been kept in Hilo."

"Mr. Potter is to represent the company on the Coast. He will attend to all the purchasing over there and being a man of wide experience in that line of work, this part can well be left in his hands. Besides being general insurance agent for several companies he is the principal owner in several fruit, grain and stock ranches. Then again he was for several years the proprietor of a wholesale grocery business in Chicago in which city he was living during the great fire of 1872."

"We propose to get our goods from the manufacturers wherever they can be found. Our freight rate to Hilo just now is \$1 more per ton than to Honolulu. We propose to lower that and if we can do it in no other way we will put on vessels through our connection. The rates must and will be lowered."

Saw a Whale.

A party composed of T. W. Hobron, W. W. Chamberlain, Ernest Mott-Smith, J. O. Young, Wm. J. Forbes and Mr. Pierson of the new bicycle agency, went to Pearl Harbor Sunday on a shark-fishing expedition in the yacht Hawaii. They caught an eight-foot man-eater and returned in the afternoon. On the way up they saw something black in the water. Taking this to be a porpoise from the creature's movements, the yacht was brought in to close quarters, and instead of a porpoise, there was a 30-foot whale. Two shots were fired at the monster, and one must have created a stinging sensation, for it made one great leap into the air and then disappeared like a shot into the depths of the ocean.

Hilo Custom House.

Deputy Collector of Customs Frank B. McStocker returned from Hilo by the Kinau last Saturday having gone there to investigate certain matters connected with the Custom House. He states that no change has been made in the collectorship and that Arthur Johnston is not an applicant for Collector Richardson's place.

The city of New Orleans is now six inches lower than it was 40 years ago

HELPLESS WRECK

Bark Leahi Fast on the Rocks at Kahului.

NEWS OF THE WRECK ON MAUI

Anti-Annexation Sentiment Developed.

Some Natives Hope for the Restoration—Makawao Literary.

MAUI, Feb. 20.—The Hawaiian bark Leahi, Johnson master, is a wreck on the reef in Kahului harbor eastward from the steamer landing. The story of her misfortune is as follows: During Friday, the 5th, she was sighted outside the bay and was warned by Pilot "Bob" English to keep out for 10 days or more as the harbor was filled with shipping. She was noted sailing about hither and thither in the distance until Tuesday, the 16th, when people on shore wondered why the Captain bore in so close. Then came the news at noon that the vessel was on the rocks at Spreckelsville about 200 yards from the beach. After losing her keel and rudder, she swung clear and under the guidance of the pilot who went aboard at 1 o'clock p. m. anchored at the mouth of the harbor. Next morning they hauled up anchors, set sail and attempted to come inside, but the wind shifted and that together with the force of the current carried her on to the reef before anchors could be lowered. She is now "hard and fast" on the rocks, "leaking badly and full of water." Thursday morning, George Hons sold her at public auction to C. A. Spreckels. The vessel and cargo of 850 tons of coal sold for \$625, her sails, \$195; her boat, \$50, and provisions, \$45. The Captain of the Letha Neson bought the provisions. Since the auction the ship's boat has been employed night and day in taking coal ashore. Today her masts are being taken out and she is being generally dismantled. It is reported that the cargo of 850 tons of coal consigned to Paia and Hamakuaoko plantations was insured against loss.

Thursday evening, the 18th, the Makawao Literary Society entertained a large number of guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming of Grove Ranch with the following program commemorative of Harriet Beecher Stowe:

Song—"Dixie"....."Dixie"
Sketch of Mrs. Stowe.....
.....Mrs. G. E. Beckwith
Song—"Yo! Yo! Yo!".....C. H. Dickey
Reading from Uncle Tom's Cabin.....
.....Dr. E. G. Beckwith
Solo—"Electric Road".....D. C. Lindsay
Reading.....Mrs. H. P. Baldwin
Tableau.....Miss Ophelia and Topsy
Solo by Topsy.....
Song—"The Golden Wedding".....
Tableau.....Eva and Uncle Tom
Song—"Nellie was a Lady".....
Tableau.....The Pickaninnies
Song—"Keep de Plough in de Ground".....
Song—"Old Kentucky Home".....
Song—"Suane River" by all the house

The program was most entertaining and hugely enjoyed. Dr. Beckwith's reading gave much pleasure as also did the music of "Keep de Plow in de Ground" which was composed by him.

Saturday evening, the 13th, a goodly sized audience of foreigners attended the annexation rally in the Wailuku skating rink. Native citizens were conspicuous by their absence—there being an anti-annexation assembly at Waihee under the direction of Tom Clark, Sam Kahue and others. At the rink, President Kepoikai, Geo. Hons and others made able speeches. W. H. Falstead acted as interpreter.

Maui natives still fondly cherish hopes that Liliuokalani's tour abroad will in some way restore monarchy. Messrs. Axtel and W. O. Aiken made a trip to Kahakuloa during Monday and Tuesday of this week. Their purpose was to appraise some Government land.

Saturday evening, the 13th, a St. Valentine's party was held at Maunaloa Seminary under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. The evening was passed most delightfully. Compliments were paid the pretty decorations and much mention made of the cozy wood-fire and handsome new oak mantle.

Sunday, the 14th, three infants, Joseph Platte Cooke, Jr., Olive Douglas Lindsay, and Alice Claire Colville were baptized by Dr. E. G. Beckwith at the Pala Foreign Church.

Mrs. Lewers and Mrs. Meyers of Honolulu are at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Kahului.

Monday evening, the 15th, Miss Laura Greene gave a dinner party to a few of her friends at the old home-stand in Makawao.

Young Hee of Wailuku is seriously ill, so it is again reported.

A large mare, the property of Mrs. S. P. Johnson, of Kahului gave birth to twin colts last week, both born dead.

Thursday, the 10th, all the household furniture of David Center was sold at auction by Geo. Hons. The sale took place at the manager's residence, Spreckelsville.

The full-rigged ship Stetson was towed out of Kahului harbor today on her way to the Golden Gate by the

steamer Claudine. Her cargo was recorded as 2950 tons, valued at \$165,798 10.

There were 13,320 bags of Palu sugar, 9,912 of Haiku Sugar Co. and 20,000 of H. C. Co. This was the largest cargo taken out by the largest ship that ever entered Kahului. Monday, the 15th, the schooner Jenny Wand, Capt. Christensen, arrived with a cargo of general merchandise for Haiku and Paia. She was 20 days from San Francisco.

Weather:—Cool with the usual trades

LAHAINA CITIZENS GUARD.

Officers Elected and Plans Made For Shooting.

LAHAINA, Maui, Feb. 20.—The Citizens' Guard of Lahaina met this evening at the Court House at 7 p. m. First Lieutenant Decoto called the meeting to order. Several new members were elected and the following officers chosen: Captain, Alfred Hayselden; first Lieutenant, George Dunn; second Lieutenant, Henry Dickenson.

Another meeting will be held next Saturday evening to receive more new members, and to arrange for shooting for medals. It is confidently believed that some gold medals and a number of silver ones will come to Lahaina at the end of June.

CULLEN CAPTURED

An Interview With the Notorious Convict.

Arrived on W. G. Hall Sunday Goes to See a Hula and is Captured.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Marshal Brown received by the Mahakala Friday, a brief note from Deputy Sheriff Coney of Waimea, Kauai, informing him of the surrender of Pat Cullen to him, which, it appears, occurred a day or two ago. The prisoner will be brought back to Honolulu by the Waialeale Sunday morning.

When Cullen left Honolulu, he went straight to Kalalau valley where he has since been in hiding. But the prisoner grew tired of this life, especially as it was attended with constant dodging the officers of the law. He sent his wife to Waimea to communicate to the Deputy Sheriff the fact that he desired to surrender and meet his fate.

The rest is easily told. Mr. Coney met Cullen as appointed and the latter gladly submitted to arrest. He was taken to Waimea and locked up. From there he will be brought to Honolulu to serve the remainder of his sentence. A charge of jail breaking will also be preferred against him.

While returning from the valley Cullen informed the officer that he had discovered the grave of Koolau, the leper outlaw. The two men went together to the place, Cullen leading the way. As it only reputed to be the grave of the outlaw, the officer had it opened to see if there was any corroboratory evidence. A body, too, far toward decomposition, was exhumed and it bore what appeared to be two gun shot wounds. By the side of it were two rifles, known to be those possessed by Koolau. This formed the strongest point of identification.

Another fact which seems to confirm the idea that the body is that of Koolau is that Cullen said he had scoured Kalalau valley from end to end and had never seen nor heard anything of the outlaw. No one, so far as Cullen could learn, had seen Koolau since the report of his death several weeks ago.

Cullen is the man who shot a Chinaman on this island on January 25, 1895, was imprisoned and broke jail two months ago. He escaped by the Waialeale to Kauai. Koolau is the notorious leper outlaw who, in June, 1893, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Stoltz of Kauai and three soldiers who had been sent to capture him.

Deputy Sheriff J. H. Coney arrived on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning with his prisoner, the notorious Pat Cullen, in handcuffs. He was given into the hands of an officer, and was taken immediately to the police station. In the afternoon a reporter of the Advertiser called on Cullen in the station-house yard, and there obtained the story from the time he ran away until his capture.

"Yes, I am perfectly willing to tell you all about my runaway escapade, now that I am safe in jail," said Cullen. "I left Honolulu on November 3, 1896, as you know. After changing my prison clothes and getting a clean shave, I walked away from the jail and directly past Guard Sam Stone and his gang of prisoners. My hack was standing almost opposite the big gate, and I jumped in, and made directly for the steamer Waialeale at the Inter-Island wharf. Here it was necessary for me to hide my head as if intoxicated, so as to get aboard the steamer. On the night of the same day I arrived in Kilauea, where I slept. The next morning I went to Haena and from there walked to Honokaa. Slept over night there at Kinney's place. On the 6th reached Kalalau Valley, where I stayed with friends. Now then, for three months I have been in Kalalau Valley with my wife and children, and towards the last became very tired of the life there."

"Why did I run away? Well, I'll tell you. When I was in jail I sent for my wife and told her to bring my son down. Instead of doing this she brought the little girl, and left the boy up in the valley. Of course, I was very much disappointed, and told my wife

to go back and fetch the boy. Instead of coming, she remained on Kauai and did not send any word whatever. The time set for her arrival had long passed by, and I was getting very impatient. It struck me that something might have happened to the boy, and the more I became impressed with the idea the more I kept thinking of climbing over the wall. Steamer after steamer came, and yet not news. A favorable opportunity came, and I simply slid out, with no other idea in my mind than to get to my wife and children.

"Well, I intended to give myself up, but Coney caught me before I got a chance. On the evening of the 15th of this month I was sitting with a number of friends in the house of my sister-in-law in one of the ravines of Kalalau. We were all watching a hula, in which several of the Kauai belles were taking part. Suddenly I heard someone cry: 'Makali!' (policeman) and I jumped for my rifle, which was standing against the opposite wall, but Coney was too quick for me. He pushed open the door, and even as I made the first move a pistol was at my head, and the command: 'Throw up your hands!' came in a voice that I thought it best for my own good to obey. I congratulated the Deputy Sheriff, and told him that he had earned his \$100."

"It might be interesting to know that when Coney first went up into the valley, on the 7th of November, or a day after my arrival in that vicinity, I was but a very short distance away from him, hidden in the bushes, with my wife, when we had been forced to flee on account of the presence of the police officers. On the occasion of his second visit I was out shooting goats close to Honokaa. The third time was a charm. I had just gone down for a little fun on the day of my capture. Well, I didn't have it, and besides that, I had to give up my rifle, a 44-caliber Winchester carbine, which is the one that did the work on the soldiers who went after the leper, Koolau, some years ago. My revolver, too, was taken away."

"Life in Kalalau is not what it is cracked up to be. I have always been well, but since December, 1896, I have felt very weak. The cold and damp valley and hard life was too much for me. My wife, the children and I had a little leaf hut up in one of the ravines, near the place where Koolau lived. Of course, we moved about from place to place, but this was our principal rendezvous. How did we get anything to eat? Well, I stole taro from below and caught fish and shrimps in the streams. Besides that, we had friends who gave us a lot of stuff. As to ammunition, I was kept well supplied by the natives."

"There must be about 60 people living in Kalalau Valley, but I can assure you that they are not having a very good time. It is no place for any decent man to live in. Besides, all the other disagreeable qualities it has had added during the last four or five years long stretches of the lantern."

"In regard to Koolau, I can say truthfully that I do not know what has become of him. During all my stay in Kalalau I did not see him once. The popular belief is that he is dead. 'I am rather glad to be back again, and feel perfectly willing to do what will probably be put upon me as a penalty for what I have done, but I tell you that my running away was for no other reason than the longing to see my boy, whom I had begun to think was either dead or suffering from some ailment.'"

Refugees Captured.

While in Kalalau Valley, and on the same night of the capture of Cullen, Deputy Sheriff Coney caught a Japanese by the name of Okoda, who escaped four years ago from Lihue jail, after having been sentenced to a term for burglary. He had a house built for himself in the valley, and was living very comfortably.

A young native leper, who had escaped the officers for several years, and who had successfully kept out of the Molokai Leper Settlement, was another one of the captures made on the same night by the Deputy Sheriff. The prisoners will be here on the James Makee.

WILLIE WILDER HURT.

Strikes Head on a Sand Bank at Sans Souci.

Willie Wilder and five or six friends were out swimming at Sans Souci in the neighborhood of 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Wilder got up on the end of the pier, and made a dive off. He must have miscalculated the depth of the water, for his head struck a bank of sand about two and a half feet under the water, and he came to the surface crying out that he had hurt himself and wanted help. At first his friends thought he was joking, but noticing his peculiar actions, went over to him, when it was found that his whole right side was paralyzed. He was lifted up and taken to one of the cottages. J. O. Carter, Jr., arrived just about this time, and went after a doctor at the band concert. Fortunately, he found Dr. Raymond, who said that the condition of Mr. Wilder was not dangerous, and that he would get over it soon. Toward evening Mr. Wilder's right leg began to recover its feeling, and at a late hour last night he was resting very comfortably. He will be brought to town today.

To Paint Cook's Monument.

H. B. M. S. Icarus, Fleet commander, sailed for Kealahou Bay on Saturday afternoon with Commissioner Hawes aboard. The trip is made for the purpose of putting in order and painting Cook's monument at the above-named place. The Icarus will remain there a day and will sail direct from there to Coquimbó.

Miss Susan B. Anthony declared in a recent interview that a law should be passed compelling every husband to give half his earnings to his wife. Such a law, if passed, would certainly cut down the spending money of some women very perceptibly.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Drills, Tuckings, Regattas, Drills, Bosquos, Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kins, Mestons, Serge, Kammerlins, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

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A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sile Plinns, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Meats and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salted and Wrapping Tissue, Wrapping Paper, Tarpaulins, Butter, Cloth, Roofing, Lutes Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), a variety of Co. run and Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Hem Jokes and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Berry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancorous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Food from all Impure Matter, Promotes whatever cause arises.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits efforts to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases—Beware of cheap imitations. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DISPENSARY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



By all odds the most important move in the sporting line during the week was the formation of a stock company, composed of a member from the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., Tom King of the Hawaiian Cyclery, and J. T. Lund, who keeps a general repair and machine shop on Fort street, just above Hotel. In regard to the name to be given this new enterprise, it is quite probable that "Hawaiian Cyclery" will be retained. The object is to set up a general sporting goods house in one of the large rooms on the ground floor of the new Love building, paying special attention to bicycles.

Besides keeping wheels for rent, the agency for the Remington wheel will be placed there. In this connection it might be said that the 1897 Remington claims more improvements than any other wheel on the market.

In addition to wheels there will be on sale guns, baseball, cricket, tennis, fishing and all other kinds of sporting goods. Then there will be a repair shop, a nickel-plating department and others necessary to the carrying on of such a house.

Large orders will be sent away on the first steamer to the Coast, and in the first week in March the new establishment will throw open its doors to the public.

IN THE GYMNASIUM.

Now that General Secretary H. E. Coleman has arrived, the physical work at the Y. M. C. A. will boom and during the days and evenings long strings of business men tired of constantly stooping over their desks and of watching the blending of red and black ink on their fingers, young men perfectly confident of their abilities in the athletic line and the younger bright-faced little chaps eager to gain supremacy over those around them, will come trooping into the gymnasium for the exercise and recreation that will be provided for them there.

In a talk with Mr. Coleman yesterday a brief outline of the work proposed, was given. He was most enthusiastic and said that there was a splendid outlook and a fine field for work. He had heard the popular opinion expressed of the prevailing laziness in Honolulu due to the warm weather but he was prepared to deny any such allegation already, although he had been in the city but a very few days.

"We are going to begin the regular work on the first of next month," said Mr. Coleman, "and the nature of that work will depend very largely on the kind of the material we have here. This work of body-building in the gymnasium will be conducted strictly on scientific principles and will aim not only to build up but to correct any defects of the body that may have come from years of habit along certain lines. Those who intend to enter the gymnasium must have either a certificate from a regular licensed physician or must undergo a physical examination by myself."

"In this connection I wish to speak of one thing which I think will be of great benefit. It is something which has heretofore been given slight attention here. I refer to the matter of measurement of the various parts of the body. When a man comes into the gymnasium for the first time he will be measured and then from time to time, say at intervals of three months, he will be measured again. Thus he will be enabled to see just what the work has done for him and he will have something to go by."

"Then again there is a more important phase to this system of measurement. It will tell the defects in a man's physical make-up. For instance take business man who has gotten used to having his body in a certain position every day. He may have had his arm up in such a manner continually as to produce curvature of the spine ultimately. The measurement of his body will detect such a defect and then exercise of a fitting nature can be prescribed to cure the defect."

"Again if a man's tendencies are along a dangerous path, they may be corrected by prescribing of the proper exercise to obviate it."

"In regard to the general all-round work, I would say that it will be carried on carefully and constantly, and with an idea of doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number."

"Special work will come when we have gotten our working force together and have seen its possibilities after a time together in the gymnasium."

"The association emphasizes the all-around work and I may say in this connection that we intend to institute five events which are popularly known as the indoor tests. These are Standing broad jump, Putting 16-lb shot, Running high jump, 100-yard rope skip dash and quarter-mile potato race. These of course will come in later."

"We get ready for the examinations next week. Those who have not yet been examined or who have not consulted with Mr. Coleman are requested to present themselves for examination during the middle of next week. A good gymnasium equipment is assured. What the gymnasium hasn't I have so it's all the same."

"Special attention will be given to the gymnasium work of the business men who are to take advantage of the opportunity. This will be largely recreative, the purpose being largely to take the minds of these men of the cares of business life. At the same time there will be attention given

to the all-round work and to the special tendencies of each one. An earnest effort will be made to help remove the nervousness that comes from close daily application to business.

"The junior work is something that must not be forgotten. Members of this class will go through the regular work. The beneficial and disciplinary work will be mixed with the recreative."

"In regard to indoor games for the recreation and exercise of the members, I would say that after a time we expect to begin the playing of baseball which as you know is carried on in some of the large gymnasiums of the United States. Then again we expect to have a series of basket ball games which cannot be surpassed as exercise and as good clean sport."

"It might be a matter of interest to those who intend to favor us with their presence to know that in the near future we intend to have a number of bicycle stalls placed on the front veranda for their accommodation."

WITH THE WHEELMEN.

If the bicycle men in Honolulu intend to have a track around Cyclomere Lake, in Kewalo, they had better be doing some work for the time set for closing with Mr. Desky on his proposition has passed by long ago. Even the courtesy of asking for an extension has not been accorded. It cannot be expected that the owner of the land will hold on to the place indefinitely for the wheelmen. The lake can be rented at a moment's notice, and the land round about turned to some profitable account. A committee has been appointed. If certain things keep the members from acting, then a meeting should be held and something done. The time is ripe for action, and the proposition is one of a lifetime. The boys cannot allow the chance to slip through their fingers without at least making a good effort. A bicycle track is needed. Why not have it? The boys say there is nothing in the way of securing the money if the committee will only set to work. Prompt action is necessary.

The place is one of the most beautiful in the city, commanding, as it does, a view of the mountains, the sea and what is included between them. Here a grove of cocoanuts, and there a soft cradle of green peeping out and over all, constantly stirred by the soft breezes from the mountains. It is only a few minutes' walk from the city. Out King to South street, and then about a hundred feet to Hueston street. Some four or five hundred more feet and one is at the boundary of what it is hoped will be Kewalo track. Just now a large gang of Chinamen is at work excavating the lake along the Waikiki boundary. When completed this body of water will undoubtedly be a pleasure resort. Being as large as it is proposed it shall be. It will furnish accommodations plenty for rowboats, and what more pleasant occupation will there be than rowing about on this lake during the moonlight nights?

Then it is said that a large number of fish will be put into it. This will be a good thing. When the track is built around it, racers who have accidents by falling over stones that are not in evidence, and who are thereby thrown away to the rear, may take up their fishing rods and—fish.

Edwin Paris was in very much of a hurry Friday evening (February 12th), but he hasn't told the people most interested to know how well he had proven to him the old saying: "More haste, less speed."

It was along the Waikiki road, and the time was close upon 7. Ed was on a Rambler wheel, and was really moving faster than the wheel itself. Just as he arrived at Bishop's switch his outworn coat got caught in the hind wheel, and he was drawn ignominiously back. Wheel and man formed one conglomerate mass; until man saw car disappearing. Forgetting all but the calico ball, Ed threw the wheel aside, humped from the dust, shouted wildly to the conductor and made the car just as his last effort had been made.

Joe Hill, who went to the Colonies on the last trip of the Warrimoo to look an agency for the Syracuse wheel, took a letter of introduction from Tom King to Dave Crozier and Ruby Dexter, who are now in Auckland, N. Z. Mr. Hill said he would take great pleasure in telling the boys all the sporting news of the city.

It is said that a novel race in the next bicycle meet will be one between Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, Louis T. Kenake and Ed Hitchcock. A flag pole will be the start and a telegraph pole the finish. Bets will be about even, with perhaps a leaning toward Monsarrat.

Percy Lishman has sent in his application for membership in the Honolulu Road Club. This, with others, will be voted on at the regular monthly meeting of the club, to be held on the evening of the first Tuesday in March.

PLAY BALL.

What are they doing in baseball? Still waiting patiently for the coming of that meeting and still hoping against hope in some localities that it will take place within a month or two.

A movement is being set on foot just now to have a college league such as they have in the States. Just the mere statement of that fact will make a great many hearts glad. Nothing would conduce more to good, clear sport than to have a league composed of Punahau, Kamehameha and St. Louis. Each institution has some remarkably fine players. St. Louis has a list that will surprise the natives, and Kamehameha has some excellent blood

Punahau is keeping very quiet, but she's all there. Many people in the city would like to see games played for the honor of winning, and not for money consideration. Pick teams from the members of the various institutions mentioned, and such a thing will be possible. Amateur talent will be the only element in competition.

The Kamehameha boys say that they are willing to go into any league where the professional element is debarred, and where not a cent is charged for admission. They are anxious to play somebody right away.

TENNIS COURTS.

A meeting of the tennis association is called for today and considering the fact that there are nearly a hundred players in the city waiting for some word in regard to the tournament it would be a matter of courtesy at least if the various delegates would present themselves. Then again it would be such a change. The president cannot meet all by himself. It's rather embarrassing besides being most unconstitutional, and the delegates, it is certain, would not like to cause the president such embarrassment.

The usual practice is going on at the various courts and each player is studying the points of the other to gain if possible something of advantage to add to his playing.

Among the players who have made rapid progress of late, and that, too, from constantly studying his game and the effects thereof, is Mr. Gerrit Wilder. He has developed into a swift player of the first-class and his work at the net has been the talk in the C. C. circles for some time past.

The Beretania Tennis Club's spring tournament is gradually beginning to show up for practice. As the days grow longer, the club expects to have its courts well filled by the wishing to make a showing in the annual Tournament. Amongst the players to show up for practice, as the days grow longer, the club expects to have its courts well filled by the wishing to make a showing in the annual Tournament. Amongst the players to show up for practice, as the days grow longer, the club expects to have its courts well filled by the wishing to make a showing in the annual Tournament.

The club is represented in the Hawaiian Tennis Association by Messrs. Ernest Ross, W. C. Parke and C. B. Atherton. Interest is very much alive amongst the members generally, and they confidentially expect to make a hard fight for the championship this year.

A movement is on foot to establish a Junior branch with connections with the B. T. C., and there seems to be every possibility of its going through within a week or two. The idea has been proved by the P. T. C. to be an excellent one for the future of the club and tennis generally. As the old players drop out, the juniors will fall in, and so the interest is always kept alive.

The B. T. C. Courts are in good shape, notwithstanding the hard usage they have had. They are being taken special care of in view of the coming tournament.

ON THE LINKS.

Who said that golf was dead? I suppose anyone thinks that for a moment but will be convinced of his mistake by just suggesting such a thing to any of the golf enthusiasts in Honolulu. Lying dormant would perhaps be a more fitting term to apply to the present state of golf in the city. However, how can anyone be expected to tramp among the hills on Saturdays, and for several weeks past it has just died enough on those days to make the prospect unpleasant. When the weather clears up a little the Nuuanu golf players will get to work, and all the previous records are not broken, it will only be through accident. In the meantime, there is time to mend the sticks that were broken last year in unnecessary encounters with the hard soil.

CRICKET.

The cricket men of the city are very much disappointed that there will be no match today on account of the departure of the Icarus. The officers of that ship express themselves as equally disappointed since, having gotten used to walking on Hawaiian soil they were very anxious to have another rub with the H. C. C. fellows.

However, the outlook isn't so gloomy. There is plenty of material in the ranks of the H. C. C. for two teams, and then there is good material in the barracks for another. That makes three, and certainly some interesting matches might be held.

HORSEMEN WANT TO KNOW.

Horsemen are feeling uneasy about the 11th of June program. Members of the Jockey Club have spoken doubtfully about the matter, and the Park Commissioners say they have no money to devote to the purpose. Ten to a dozen excellent horses are here, ready to go into training; but the owners do not know how to proceed. A couple of principal owners said yesterday that horsemen were exceedingly anxious for an expression from the Jockey Club.

HEALANI DANCE.

Second Moonlight Dance at Club House a Great Success.

The second of the moonlight subscription dances of the Healan Boat Club House took place last night and like the first, was a great success. The evening was a beautiful one and a most enjoyable time was spent. The Hawaiian Quintette Club furnished the music. There were in all about thirty couples. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. W. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harris, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Alice Brown, Mrs. McCombe, Miss Charlotte Parmelee, Miss Alice Wall, the Misses Lishman, the Misses Gurney, Miss Collins, Miss Martins, Miss Riecke Nolte, Miss Lizzie Grace, Mrs. Williams, Miss Bolster, Miss Morse, F. B. Oat W. E. Wall, A. W. Keech, E. B. Barthrop, H. Giles, George Angus, Fred Angus, Ed Dekum, Mr. Thompson, Wm. Bolster, A. F. Clarke, W. W. Chamberlain, A. Cunha, Mr. Murray, George Kluge, Mr. Henry Hapal, Emil Berger, Mr. Morse, Mr. Tuft, Mr. Archie Smithies, Mr. Bert Peterson, Mr. Guy Gere, Mr. James Spencer and others.

DANCING IN BARN

Brilliant Society Event at the Irwin's.

NOVEL ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS

Large Number of People Participate in the Event.

Handsome Decorations Throughout the Building—A Great Social Success.

With sweet music from a native orchestra and merry voices in the whirl of the dance; with a hundred lights in different corners, and the American and Hawaiian flags draped over the main entrances, gently waving in the wind, forming a pretty picture, the new and elegant barn recently completed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parke, Walkiki, was christened.

The decorations last night were most attractive, and showed the young ladies and the men who were in arranging them knew just what touch to give in securing of a good effect.

The large hall, or what will henceforth be the carriage room, large American and Hawaiian flags, fastened over the main entrances and windows by small bunches of greens of various kinds. The hall around were festoons of the same, and the ceiling was decorated with incandescent electric lights. In this hall that the dancing was done to music by the Hawaiian Quintette Club stationed outside.

Over the stalls on the right-hand side were chairs for the dancers, and on the left tables for the card players. All were decorated with trailing garlands and bunches of greens. The progress of the dance was introduced. The lights in the hall were turned out and a calcium light casting forth various colors, was turned on the dancers. The effect, as well be imagined, was beautiful. The loft above were set the tables, where the supper was served after the dance.

The crowning feature of the decorations was a large horseshoe of red incandescent lights, and lining the arch of the front entrance, beneath, blue and white of the same size. At the gate was a light, and on the lawn another light, there were 150 incandescent lights in the barn and on the grounds surrounding it. The whole work was done by the Hawaiian Electric Company, under the supervision of Theo. W. W. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin received their guests, and then about 9 o'clock the dancing began. Not until the small hours did the guests bid good night to their kind host and hostess, and no efforts to make the evening an enjoyable one.

Following were the people invited: Mr. and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Minister and Mrs. J. A. King, Chief Justice and Mrs. A. F. Judd, U. S. Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Ellis Mills, German Consul and Mrs. J. F. Hackfeld, Japanese Consul-General and Mrs. Shimamura, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Consul and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, U. S. Deputy Consul-General and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Carter Baker, Rev. and Mrs. Douglas Putnam Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, Judge and Mrs. Alfred W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Castle, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Roi, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Judge and Mrs. Walter Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Epke, Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon M. Hurd, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. H. von Holt, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Judge and Mrs. C. F. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanz, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Keyworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Rev. Alex. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Tom May, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat, Dr. and Mrs. Miner, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Dr. and Mrs. Webster, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Parker, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Peterson, Captain and Mrs. Penhallow, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. David Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swany, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenny, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. de L. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Wodehouse, Mr. and

Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Russel D. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Young, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Mrs. R. B. Brenham, Mrs. Charles L. Carter, Mrs. Geo. R. Carter, Mrs. Henry Castle, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. E. Damon, Mrs. G. D. Freeth, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. Phoebe Makee, Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. Montague-Turner, Mrs. Jane Walker, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Widdfield, the Misses Atkinson, Miss Axtell, the Misses Afong, Miss Emily P. Judd, Miss Birnie, Miss Buckley, Miss Mary Burbank, the Misses Carter, Miss Eldredge, Miss Cordella Carter, Miss Kate Cornwell, Miss Campbell, Miss Carroll, Miss Heslie Dickson, Miss Damon, Miss Clara Fuller, the Misses Hartwell, Miss French, Miss Hurd, Miss Hopper, Miss Mary von Holt, Miss Cora Hannegham, Miss Nellie Judd, Miss Agnes Judd, Miss Tasca Jones, Miss May Hart, the Misses Kitchen, Miss Juliette King, Miss Lewers, Miss Dora Lamb, Miss Mabel Ladd, Miss Lawrence, Miss Clara Low, Miss Mary Low, the Misses Macfarlane, the Misses May, Miss Edith Mist, Miss Kate McGrew, Miss Mary L. Millard, Miss Makinney, Miss Newcombe, the Misses Parker, the Misses Parke, Miss Lillian A. Paris, Miss Spaulding, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Rita Schmidt, Miss Soper, Miss Ella Stansbury, Miss Belle Vida, Miss Alice Woods, the Misses Walker, the Misses Widdfield, the Misses Ward, the Misses Widemann, Miss Helen Wilder, Miss Lita Wilder, the Misses Young, British Commissioner Captain A. G. S. Hawes, French Commissioner M. Louis Vossion and Mr. A. Vizzavona, Portuguese Consul A. de Souza Cannavaro, Commander Ernest Fleet and Officers of H. B. M. S. Icarus, Commander Franklin Hanford of the U. S. S. Alert, Mr. Robert W. Atkinson, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. W. N. Armstrong, Mr. Herbert Austin, Mr. Walter Austin, Mr. W. H. Baird, Mr. Bosse M. Brown, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. C. Bothe, Mr. B. F. Beardmore, Mr. Godfrey Brown, Mr. James B. Castle, Mr. Oliver Carter, Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. W. H. Cornwell, Mr. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. Clive Davies, Mr. C. W. Dickey, Mr. Christian Conrad, Mr. Edward Dowsett, Walter Dillingham, Mr. Ewing, Mr. French, Mr. George Fuller, Mr. J. F. Hamburg, Mr. Oscar Herold, Mr. Lionel Hart, Mr. Jerome Hart, Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Mr. W. A. Henshall, Mr. August Hamburg, Mr. Chas. K. Hyde, Mr. Jack Low, Mr. Laidley, Mr. W. D. McBryde, Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. Matthews of H. B. M. S. Icarus, Mr. A. St. M. Mackintosh, Mr. B. L. Marx, Mr. R. C. Montague, Mr. H. M. W. Mist, Mr. Harry Mist, Mr. F. W. Makinney, J. M. Monsarrat, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, Mr. C. Wilder, Mr. J. W. Yandley, Mr. C. H. W. Norton, Mr. W. C. Parke, Mr. Geo. C. Potter, Mr. Geo. H. Paris, Mr. Sam Parker, Jr., Dr. Raymond, Prof. M. M. Scott, Mr. W. Schmidt, Mr. Armstrong Smith, Mr. Ranney Scott, Mr. Edmund Stiles, Mr. Starkey, Mr. Wm. C. Sproull, Mr. Harold Spencer, Mr. R. W. Shingle, Mr. Frank Unger, Mr. Frank Vida, Mr. Paul F. De La Vergne, Judge W. Austin Whiting, Mr. Henry Waterhouse, Jr., Mr. John Waterhouse, Mr. Sam Woods, Mr. H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Mr. Hugh H. Walker.

SOME GOOD SPORT.

Austin Brothers and Ed. Jones Luck With the Gun.

Herbert and Walter Austin of Boston, accompanied by Ned Jones, will return per Kinau from Hawaii, on which island they have been having a real good time. Reports by the last mail portray the young men in a number of thrilling hunting expeditions and other events.

Walter Austin, under the escort of Julian Monsarrat of Kapapala ranch, went into the mountains on a wild cat hunt. He succeeded in bringing down two very ferocious bulls, one cow, a wild boar and a sow. This was quite a triumph for the young man, and will add to the laurels already won by him while in Harvard college, when he enjoyed the title of champion lightweight boxer of the class of '88. While at Harvard, it may be added, it is reported that on one occasion he knocked out the champion heavy-weight boxer of his class.

Herbert Austin and Jones went after smaller game. They brought in 11 fine gobbles as the result of their prowess.

Mrs. Wm. Horner.

Mrs. Wm. Horner, sister of Mr. J. W. Girvin, who has been an invalid for nearly three years, will be expected to arrive by the Neoue tomorrow from Kukuiahae. Her many friends will regret to learn that the lady is in a very feeble state, and comes to Honolulu for medical treatment. She will be accompanied by her husband.

THE

Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for February, 1897.

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2—Subscribed—£2,750,000
3—Paid up Capital—£2,750,000
4—Fire Funds—£2,641,018 2 9
5—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,444,614 19 5
6—Total—£12,433,131 2 2

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SONS CELEBRATE PROFIT SHARING.

(Continued from First Page.)

Commemorate Natal Day of George Washington.

Gathering at Residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones Monday Evening.

The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was celebrated properly and pleasantly by the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Monday evening. There was a good attendance of compatriots with their wives, and also many invited guests among whom were Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, the Messrs. Austin of Boston, Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee, Miss Parmalee, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. Walbridge, Miss Parke, Mrs. Reimenschneider, Mr. Patch, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson.

The program of the evening opened with the usual invocation and roll call after which the Secretary read the following circular letter and the reply made to it by P. C. Jones, President of the Society:

National Society,
Sons of the American Revolution,
Office of the President General,
15 Broad Street,
New York City, December 31, 1896.

Mr. Peter Cushman Jones, President Hawaiian Society:

Dear Sir:—The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has secured about \$30,000 towards building a handsome monument in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of that State, and a bill for an appropriation for \$25,000 by the National Government has passed the Senate of the United States, and is now awaiting action in the House. It is very desirable that all the State societies should use their influence in securing the passage of this bill, as it is an eminently patriotic measure, and will establish a precedent which may be important in enabling other State societies to obtain appropriations for monuments in memory of Revolutionary heroes. You are earnestly requested to urge the members of your State society to use all their influence with their Congressmen in advocacy of this measure. The amount asked for is hardly more than \$1 per man for the regulars of the Continental Line furnished by Maryland.

FRANKLIN MURPHY,
President General.

This was Mr. Jones' reply:

Honolulu, January 26, 1897.
Gen. Horace Porter, President General, Sons of the American Revolution.

Dear Sir:—I duly received your circular letter of December 31st, announcing that the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has secured about \$30,000 towards building a handsome monument in memory of Revolutionary soldiers of that State, and earnestly requesting me to urge the members of our society to use all their influence with our Congressmen in advocacy of this measure.

Unfortunately, we are not at present represented in Congress, but are making desperate efforts to have these islands (very largely American) annexed to the United States, and would ask the members of the societies of the various States to use all their influence with their members of Congress in advocacy of this measure, assuring you in return that when we are organized a Society of the Daughters—support any measure tending to promote the interests of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant.
PETER CUSHMAN JONES,
President Hawaiian Society, S. A. R.
Letters were also read from compatriots Warren Chamberlain, of Honolulu and Dr. C. H. Wetmore of Hilo.
Rev. S. E. Bishop offered a few remarks. He was the only one acquainted with the ancestor who took part in the Revolution. Mr. Bishop wished to assure the British that there was not a particle of animosity in the hearts of the members of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. "We are proud of the deeds of our fathers. They had a fight and won and that is all there is of it. We rejoice in England's prosperity and sympathize with her."

The rendition of patriotic airs by Miss Parmalee was an artistic success as well as a most appropriate number of the program. Lowell's ode to Washington was read by Miss Agnes Judd. Then followed the interesting remarks by Compatriot Ballou who reviewed some of the remarks made in the newspaper against the Society and then proceeded to give a most interesting detail of the life and character of George Washington. Following this, Vice-President Judd read Hon. H. A. P. Carter's article on Washington published in the New York Independent. The literary program closed with the hymn "America." Refreshments were then served, a large portion of the gathering adjourning to the large tent which had erected in rear of the house where the American flag was very much in evidence.

The early part of the evening, the members of the Society were highly gratified to have an opportunity to exchange greetings with Compatriot Warren Goodale, who has for sometime been a member of the Society, but never before present at any of its gatherings. Mr. Goodale seemed particularly happy in meeting old friends and was to all appearances in usual health. The news of his death, which occurred a few minutes after he left the house, immediately put an end to the social festivities of the evening.

Target Matches.

At a rifle match on Saturday between a team from the Mounted Patrol and one from the Mounted Reserve, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 367 to 349.

A match between the police and a team from Company B was won by the latter, the score being 335 to 407.

A meet and parade of local wheelmen will take place at Palace Square at 7 p. m. Wednesday. A general invitation is extended to local wheelmen.

these islands, and the beginning made that will terminate in villages composed of the homes of English-speaking families, in place of the mixture well called "plantation quarters." No one has dared to make this move in the past, and tentative efforts have proved abortive, because it has been well recognized that no class could be introduced into this country upon the prevalent basis and under the social conditions of agricultural labor that would form permanent communities where there would develop and flourish a high civilization, judged from the American standard. I believe that this effort, if carefully made through the methods of profit-sharing, will insure a result satisfactory to the employers and the employees; that by this method sufficient financial return will inure to labor to make possible the marginal "nest-egg," without which, harassed by anxiety for the future and the effort to "make both ends meet," the truest social progress becomes impossible; that a thrifty, intelligent, hard-working class, already largely American citizens or well qualified for such citizenship, may be obtained by these means; and finally that a "golden opportunity" now offers for a successful prosecution of the scheme.

A careful examination to determine the practicable phase of profit-sharing with which to begin the work, will, I am confident, lead most estates to first establish product-sharing and to perceive that the progress of the Ewa plantation contract has been a logical sequence. Few, if any sugar enterprises in the Islands, lack the amplest data from which they may determine very closely the proportion of product (at say \$50 a ton) equivalent to the proportion of production contributed by the labor included in the proposition. This may then be discounted, if so desired, to assure a basis upon which to start, and from which increase may be made, and not decrease. Upon fully developed estates (as Onomea, perhaps) additional study will probably be necessary, inasmuch as it is safe to say that four-fifths of the number of laborers working under Ewa contract will accomplish the same results better than the full previous complement. It can readily be seen as well, in view of this fact, that any attempt at an immediate and wholesale application of profit-sharing to a developed estate involves the serious question of the profitable use, for all parties concerned, of a superfluity of labor, on the given estate. For in the proportion that the claims of its advocates for greater efficiency are demonstrated will such superfluity likewise exist on estates having no margin of expansion. Whatever plan or method may be adopted as best suited to given cases, it is indispensable that a direct relation shall be maintained between the financial results and the quality of labor; in order that the former, expressing, so far as is possible the equivalent of product realized, shall be as it were the measure of the latter.

Having then determined what proportion of product takes the place of wages, any subsequent advance or change becomes simplified to the question of what constitutes a reasonable proportion of the fruits of industry creditable to labor and capital respectively, the existing division having been well defined. This question is as old as industrial history, is as irrepressible as human nature, but we may well hope, through these channels of effort will speedily become "conflict" no longer. Any employer who is fully alive to the economic, industrial and social problems of the day may well welcome every means that more distinctly defines the industrial relations.

Much has been said here first and last on the danger of strikes. Let it be admitted at once that there is no specific for their prevention, known to any of the old schools of economics. The laboring classes who participate in strikes are in general neither fools nor knaves. They are as well aware in a general way of the enormous losses involved when measured in coin as Bradstreet's. They know better than anyone else, that the lion's share of the losses and all the misery resultant falls to the lot of the strikers. What better proof then can be asked of the permanency and reality of their grievances than the repetition and increase of strikes and the dogged determination and obstinacy with which they meet misery and with which they war against hopeless odds. In no sense should a strike be "as much to be dreaded as the cholera," for while they are alike warnings of neglected duty, the former proclaims, to society its imperative duty to study out and rectify the permanent injustice of man to man in social and industrial relations, and to that extent should be welcomed by every right-minded man as a call to duty and a reminder of wrongs to be righted. They are a part of perhaps the greatest industrial ferment in the history of the century now closing. They are the manifestations by which the problem can be diagnosed and its remedy discovered.

I believe that there is no reason, in adopting a class of labor to which strikes are familiarly known, to apprehend that we shall be swamped by their development here if two precautions are taken. The first being as to method, the profit sharing principle as already set forth, and the second as to the ethical relation between the laborer and the employer. Of the last I will say only that I believe that profit sharing will but decrease the chances of, and not, against all peradventure prevent, strikes, except as it steadily becomes the index of an unselfish study and full consideration by the employer of the best interests of the class of labor for which I plead.

In our modern industrial world strikes as a rule certify to the brutal selfishness and greed which are too often the accompanying development of the successful accumulation of wealth. It is yet to be recognized that an aggressive and enlightened philanthropy, a strengthening of the fraternal

human relation is the safest economic inspiration and the soundest business wisdom. Let this, however, but form an enlightened selfishness only and it will be a worm at the apple's core. Not until the employer finds his delight and his reward in doing for others for their sakes alone will he have reached the terra firma of, and have established a perfectly sound relation with life.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that anyone who has familiarized himself with the work that has been done and is now being done by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Labor Commissioner of California, will feel confident that by the cooperation and assistance of this gentleman the planters may, if they will, establish upon their estates the best class of agriculturalists that has ever come to this country. I am informed that we are to have an early visit from this gentleman for the special purpose of studying our labor question and conditions. It will probably be sufficiently early in the year by the time of his return to California to enable a number of plantation companies to prepare and well consider a plan for beginning the work on their estates and to make preparations for welcoming a dozen families of the class indicated. Time will surely justify the calling of this a "golden opportunity." It should be no slight gratification that simultaneously we would be assisting in a noble work.

Mr. Editor, should the considerations set forth in this effort to demonstrate the business soundness of reforming our labor conditions as well as our moral obligations in that direction prove utterly void of influence, our precarious foreign commercial relations should suffice to scare selfishness into action for the sake of policy.

Twenty years of the fostering care of the reciprocity treaty is recorded in a ten-fold prosperity. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the strongest friends of the treaty were made so by the hope and encouragement that the development of American communities and civilization would accompany the protection of American capital. The American statesmen believed that they gave us unequal benefits but that the enormous surplus of benefit given to Hawaii would prove a help and aid in the creation here of a broad Teutonic civilization. However, perfect may be made the demonstration of reciprocity for twenty years between capital and capital, who will pretend that any commensurate return for the benefits conferred has been made in civilization?

It was well quoted by the essayist of the evening that to every agreement there are three parties, the employer, the employee and the State. We may well claim that the United States and American civilization should have stood for the State in every contract made in this country for the last twenty years. If the martyred Garfield could return and make an inspecting tour of the plantations, how fully, think you, would he find his hopes realized and the State considered?

It is probable that were the question of annexation or reciprocity left to the mass of the people of the United States, without comment, the easy-going good-will of the average citizen would grant what ignorance and indifference would suggest as costing nothing. What would the vote of the same citizen be, think you after accompanying Garfield on that fabled tour and being assured by some of our conservative and successful planters that no white labor could ever produce the sugar crop in Hawaii? American planters here striving towards annexation identify with its accomplishment the growth of labor communities such as are herein advocated.

The development of the beet sugar production in the United States will unquestionably add year by year to the number of American citizens directly interested in withdrawing our benefits, whether in the form of annexation or reciprocity. The defeat of either will inevitably react to produce to a greater extreme than now prevails, the cheapest coolie labor community, so necessitated by the low sugar prices and sharp competition of the world's sugar market. It will, at the same time, hopelessly destroy our power to accomplish the reforms here outlined.

Can not our German and English friends, who perhaps cannot be expected to "enthusiasm" over incorporation into the Great Republic as the Americans may, earnestly join hands for securing such labor communities and for such accomplishment, recognizing as they look at the subject through commercial spectacles if no others, that such a state would be incomparably preferable to the destruction of the treaty?

Spite of every effort, every argument that may be made to show the reasonableness of the treaty from an American standpoint, I believe that more and more the bare fact of the figures exposing the labor complexity of our plantations will be used conclusively against us. I am firmly convinced that it is within the power of our planters to remove the causes producing the fertile source from which our enemies draw their ammunition. Will they do it?

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CASTLE.

Honolulu, February 22, 1897.

COFFEE MARKET

J. A. Folger & Co. Write Summing Up Present Situation.

The following extracts from a letter written by J. A. Folger & Co. of San Francisco to a coffee planter in Honolulu give a correct resume of the coffee situation in the United States:

"We will give the present situation of the coffee market in San Francisco. Business in general in our city is quiet but the coffee market is especially dull and weak. Reports from coffee centers indicate materially lower prices in all grades. The New York market is gradually declining and full standard Salvador is held here today at a nominal figure of 15c. with no buyers

We bought a few lots of Kona lately; 111 bags at 17½c. cash, less 2 per cent. at which price we felt we were paying rather more than the market warranted. These lots we grade very carefully, selling only the best separations as Hawaiian coffee and using the others for manufacturing. This is done at some sacrifice but we believe that it is to the interest of our friends, the planters in Hawaii whose interests and ours are, to a considerable extent, identical.

"While we have now a good stock of Hawaiian coffee on hand, we have thought of buying a somewhat larger supply direct, say 400 or 500 bags, obtaining perhaps better quality by having a larger assortment from which to make selection. Price, of course, to be cash, less 2 per cent. on receipt of coffee; coffee reweighed by public weighers.

"We received yesterday a letter from a Puna planter, asking us to name him a price for some of his coffee, but without samples, it would be difficult for us to make him a firm offer. If there was a small lot here of this coffee, however, at present, we would perhaps be warranted in paying, say 19 or 20 cents for the same. Thirty days hence, values, as we have before intimated, we think will be lower."

J. A. Folger & Co. handle about all of the Hawaiian coffee that goes into the San Francisco market, and are known as wholly reliable people, so that the above extracts must necessarily carry great weight.

EARTHQUAKES FORETOLD.

Condition of Atmosphere Forebodes Disturbance.

MR. EDITOR:—An American writer many years ago advanced the theory that earthquakes owed their origin to atmospheric conditions rather than subterranean. Now, it is a remarkable fact that the majority of earthquakes occur during a very calm state of weather. So well established is this coincidence to those who have noticed it, that a peculiarly still condition of the atmosphere forebodes an earthquake, although it does not always bring one. It would be interesting to know to what extent these coincidences have been noticed, and what explanation science offer for them.

Rain Fall.

The following records were accidentally omitted in the report published in the Advertiser of February 16th:

	Elev.	Rain
	ft.	in.
Maunawili	390	4.68
Kaneohe	25	2.41
Ahiimanu	100	4.95
Waimanalo	350	2.48
Kahuku	25	1.60
Walanae	15	0.15
Walanae	1,700	4.28
Ewa Plantation	60	0.69

C. J. LYONS,
In Charge of Weather Bureau.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rubber stamps of all kinds manufactured at Gazette office.

Vapo - Cresoline cures whooping cough, croup, asthma, catarrh, colds, etc. Hollister Drug Co., agents.

Josia Haole, a well-known Hawaiian, formerly a resident of Walluku, died at the Leper Settlement, Sunday morning, Feb. 14.

James A. Wilder was entertained at dinner at the Pacific Club Saturday night, previous to his departure for Japan on the P. M. S. S. City of Peking.

The "Eclipse Pressure Water Filter" is small, compact and easily applied to any pipe in the house. Castle & Cooke are the agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Capt. E. O. White, of Co. B is in receipt of a challenge from N. G. C. located at Woodlands, California for 10-man shoot. The matter will be brought before the members this evening.

Manager Hoffman of the Hawaiian Electric Co. has been asked to submit estimates for electric elevators in the

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Queen's Hospital, Emmeluth and the Mott-Smith buildings.

Read the Hawaiian Hardware Co.'s ad. about "Little Pitchers" and "Coal Hods."

Tenders for the new hospital building at Hilo, Hawaii, are called for by Executive Officer C. B. Reynolds of the Board of Health. Tenders will be received up to March 3d at noon.

The old houses on the premises recently given to Central Union Church by Mr. J. B. Atherton and immediately adjoining the property of that Church on Beretania street, are being rapidly torn down by a gang of Chinamen.

John Sylva and William Norton, owner of the race horse "Ralph," had a meeting on Saturday, but owing to Mr. Norton's contemplated departure for the States, the talked-of match could not be arranged.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.

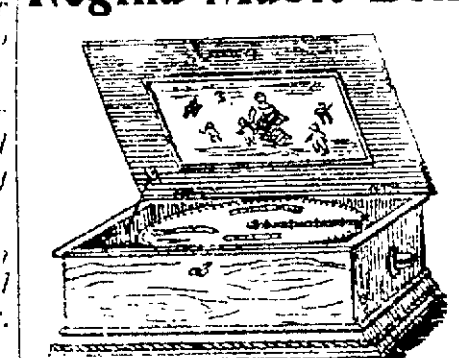
GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

TO OUR : : : :

Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

...PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES...

Call and examine them or write for catalogues,

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Feb. 23	Friday	July 30
*Friday	Mar. 5	*Tuesday	Aug. 10
Tuesday	Mar. 16	Friday	Aug. 20
*Friday	Mar. 26	*Tuesday	Aug. 31
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	*Friday	Sep. 10
*Friday	Apr. 16	*Tuesday	Sep. 21
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Friday	Oct. 1
*Friday	May 7	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Tuesday	May 18	Friday	Oct. 22
*Friday	May 28	*Tuesday	Nov. 2
*Tuesday	June 8	*Friday	Nov. 12
Friday	June 18	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Tuesday	June 29	Friday	Dec. 3
*Friday	July 9	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, and Kailua, and returning to Honolulu the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Mar. 2	Friday	Aug. 6
*Friday	Mar. 12	*Tuesday	Aug. 17
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Friday	Aug. 27
*Friday	Apr. 2	*Tuesday	Sep. 7
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Friday	Sep. 17
*Friday	Apr. 23	*Tuesday	Sep. 28
Tuesday	May 4	Friday	Oct. 8
*Friday	May 14	*Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	May 25	Friday	Oct. 29
*Friday	June 4	*Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	June 15	Friday	Nov. 19
*Friday	June 25	*Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	July 6	Friday	Dec. 10
*Friday	July 16	*Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	July 27	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kailua, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nau, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for
from San Francisco San Francisco or
or Vancouver. Vancouver.

1897. 1897.

On or about On or about

Australia	..Mch 2	Miowera	..Feb 24
China	..Mch 11	Belgie	..Feb 26
Alameda	..Mch 11	Mariposa	..Mch 4
Miowera	..Mch 16	Peru	..Mar 7
Belgie	..Mch 20	Australia	..Mch 10
Australia	..Mch 30	Rio Janeiro	..Mar 23
Coptic	..Apr 8	Warrimoo	..Mar 24
Mariposa	..Apr 8	Monowal	..Apr 1
Warrimoo	..Apr 16	Gaelic	..Apr 3
Rio Janeiro	..Apr 17	Australia	..Apr 7
Australia	..Apr 27	Doric	..Apr 13
Monowal	..May 6	Miowera	..Apr 24
Peking	..May 8	Alameda	..Apr 29
Miowera	..May 16	China	..May 2
Doric	..May 18	Australia	..May 5
Australia	..May 25	Peru	..May 23
Alameda	..Jun 3	Warrimoo	..May 24

SOME IWAR TALK

Insurgents are in Possession of Crete.

TROOPS SENT TO FRONTIER

Cubans Capture Spanish Stronghold.

Nicaragua Bill is Dead—McKinley and Hobart Formally Elected to Office.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that in spite of obstinate official silence, it is known that something is happening on the Turkish frontier necessitating the movement of troops in that section. The Turkish authorities are aware of the difficulty, and are taking serious precautions against Greece owing to the critical state of feeling. Macedonia has organized large bodies of Albanians ready to invade Thessaly and engage in guerrilla warfare as a set-off to the Grecian-Macedonian movement. Whatever truth there is in this, it is certain there was unusual commotion in military circles in Athens on Friday.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says Prince George and the flotilla which he commands has been ordered to prevent any transport with Turkish troops on board from approaching Crete.

Grecian troops are rapidly being sent to the frontier as a precautionary measure. It is reported in Athens that the insurgents have cut off the water supply at Canea. This and the scarcity of food will probably force the Turks to surrender the town. It is said that two regiments of recruits will be called under arms at once.

Inasmuch as the Turks still refuse to allow Christians to leave Retimo, the Grecian Government appears to have decided to use serious measures with an idea of coercion.

The union of Greece and Crete was proclaimed after divine service yesterday (Thursday) in four provinces in Crete.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome announces that the Italian squadron, commanded by Admiral N. Canovaro, with 100,000 rations, has started for Crete.

Another dispatch asserts that the insurgents have entire possession of Crete, with the exception of a few towns.

Editorially the Chronicle calls in pronounced terms for the increase of the English fleet in the Mediterranean for the purpose of preventing "a single Turkish soldier from landing on the island of Crete." Concluding its editorial the Chronicle says: "For England to join in the coercion of Greece would cover her name and flag with shame."

A dispatch to the Standard from Athens says the Grecian Government has assured the foreign Ministers that it is the intention of the King of Greece to respect existing treaties and heed the advice of the powers.

JAPANESE MAKE ESTIMATES. Are Figuring Upon Cost of Hawaii-Japan Cable.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Feb. 11.—The steamer Empress of China arrived today from the Orient, having been detained almost a day at the quarantine station on account of new regulations. She brings a large passenger list and cargo.

Information obtainable about the Philippine rebellion is not of a satisfactory nature, and there is evidence of the work of a censor on the face of all of it. Spanish troops are still pouring into Manila from Europe, about 1200 per steamer, and there must be between 12,000 and 20,000 in the Philippines at present. The fighting has been chiefly in the province Bulacan, and nothing but Spanish success is heard of.

A Japanese commission of investigation estimates the cost of laying a cable from Japan via Hawaii to San Francisco at \$13,680,000, including two steamers. The annual gross receipts are estimated at \$1,674,000 and the expenses at \$999,000.

NICARAGUA BILL DEAD. Senator Morgan Withdraws It From the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—"Mr. President, I shall not further attempt to press this measure to a vote. I desire, however, to give notice that at an early day in the extra session, I will offer this bill and do what I can to secure its passage. If the glory of this measure falls into the hands of a Republican President, I shall thank God that we have a Republican President who is willing to go forward for the progress of our country and the protection of its interests."

Thus did Senator Morgan say the benediction at the grave of the Nicaragua canal bill today, and as he solemnly took his seat Hoar dropped clouds upon the coffin with a motion to take up the bankruptcy bill. The grave was closed by the Senate agreeing. "Talked to death" would be a fitting inscription on its tomb.

CUBANS AGGRESSIVE. They Capture Spanish Stronghold and Make Confusion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. A World special from Key West says: All Havana is gasping over the audacity of the insurgents who destroyed a stone fort

right under Major Fondevich's nose, just outside of Guanabacoa, Saturday night.

The building, a big three-story mansion, strong and well made, was the advanced picket post and had a garrison of 100 men. There also were kept supplies for the out-laying detachments, ammunition, etc.

At midnight a force of 200 Cubans came up secretly and captured and bound the outside sentinels before any alarm could be given. Admission was obtained by giving the name of the officer of the guard, but the sentinel, as the Cubans poured in, fired his rifle, killing Lieutenant de Rosna.

As the garrison fled into the street the fire of the Cubans was terribly effective, while in the confusion the Spaniards' shots did little execution. Fully half of the garrison were killed, the others escaping from the windows. The Cubans looted the building. The wooden portion was set on fire and a dynamite cartridge tore down the stone walls.

ELECTORAL BALLOTS. McKinley and Hobart Formally Elected to Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Electoral votes of the forty-five States of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the House and Senate held today for that purpose and Vice-President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as President and Vice-President respectively.

At the conclusion of the State announcements the totals were footed up and signed by the four tellers. Senator Lodge, on behalf of the tellers, then announced the result, as follows: "The statement of the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States as found by the tellers is: Whole number of Electors, 447, of which a majority is 224. William McKinley of Ohio has received 271 votes for President and W. J. Bryan of Nebraska has received 176 votes.

"The statement of the votes for Vice-President is as follows: Garrett A. Hobart has received 271 Electoral votes, Arthur Sewall 149 votes and Thomas E. Watson 27 votes.

NO ARBITRATION TREATY. Opposition in Senate Will Prevent Its Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—So great is the opposition to the arbitration treaty that it will probably be displaced tomorrow for the present session and whatever glory there may be in its final ratification, should that event ever come to pass, will lie with the Republican Administration. But one day of the present week has passed without an executive session to consider this most important of modern conventions, and in every one of these sessions has strong language been used in opposition to the bloodless plan of settling disputes.

Nothing is expected to come of Senator Morgan's resolution introduced in the Senate today to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for even the friends of the Nicaragua canal bill, in whose interest alone Morgan had taken this step, are hardly prepared to commit themselves to such methods at this time. Like the measure which called out this resolution, it will be put to rest for the present session.

Cruise of the Adams.

The old iron, third-rate cruiser Adams sails today with a crew of naval apprentices, says the Chronicle of the 11th. Her itinerary embraces visits to San Diego, Magdalena bay, Hilo, Honolulu, the Sound ports and Esquimaux. She will be absent some five months, returning to this port about July 19th. Parents and friends of those on board can forward any mail to the ship by addressing the same to the United States Navy pay office, Sansome street.

Improvement of Pearl Harbor. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed today to report favorably Senator Fry's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

Smallpox at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 11.—Another case of smallpox developed today among the Chinese at Diamond Point quarantine station. The Mongolians were passengers on the steamer Victoria from Yokohama, and this is the third case of smallpox since the steamer arrived eighteen days ago.

Capt. McGiffin Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Captain Philo N. Griffin, who commanded the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen in the battle off the Yalu river in September, 1894, during the Sino-Japanese war, committed suicide early this morning in the Post-Graduate Hospital, to which he was recently admitted for treatment. He shot himself over the right ear.

Perkins Called on the Ex-Queen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, is still suffering from a severe cold and has not left her apartments at the Shoreham since she visited the White House. Among her callers today was Senator Perkins of California.

Fiji's Governor Dead.

MEI, BOURNE, Feb. 8.—Sir J. Bates Thurston, K. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific is dead. He was born in 1839.

Murderer Butler.

Butler the Australian murderer, was fighting extradition papers when the mail left San Francisco. It is rumored that he had offered to turn Queen's evidence and implicate others in the crimes.



PRINCESS CHIMAY AND THE CHATEAU DE CHIMAY. Princess Chimay, who has won world wide notoriety by eloping with Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy fiddler, is a daughter of Captain Eber Ward, of Michigan. In 1890, when only 17, she married Prince Chimay of Belgium.

GRAINS OF COMFORT.

If fortune doesn't smile on you,
And trouble seems to pile on you
For all it's worth;
Don't think that you're the only wight
For whom events don't come just right
Upon this earth—
There are others!

If luck has naught to bring to you,
And fates does not a thing to you,
Worse off than you—
There are others!
If some one doesn't come to you
To pay a certain sum to you,
Don't file a kick;
For you are not the only guy
Who gets the down-to-zero eye
That marks fee thick—
There are others!

If a maiden fair goes back on you,
And woe makes an attack on you
Till you're broke up;
Remember, many a trusting lout
Has puffed the pipe till it went out,
And then woke up—
There are others!

If she becomes a "sis" to you,
And blows a farewell kiss to you,
Just hold your ground;
Consoled yourself by thinking that
Your voice still penetrates your hat,
And look around—
There are others!

—Baltimore News.

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN CALENDAR.

It is suggested that on January 1, 1900, a new division of the year into thirteen months be instituted: If such a division were made the first twelve months would have twenty-eight days, or four weeks each, and the new month twenty-nine days, to make 365, and thirty in leap year. After a few days there would be no need to refer to calendars, as the same day of the week would have the same date through the year. If January 1 were say Monday, every Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d; every Tuesday, the 3d, 9th, 16th, and 23d, and so on through the year. The change of the moon would be on about the same dates through the year, and many calculations, like interest, dates of maturing notes, Easter, and many other important dates would be simplified. Although the present generation would have to figure new dates for birthdays and all legal holidays except New Year would be on different dates, yet the gain would be more than the loss, as that would be permanent and the objections trifling.—Scientific American.

PEOPLE DO READ THE PAPERS.

Some persons wonder why engaged people generally prefer to keep their engagements as quiet as possible until the day of the wedding. Perhaps the reason lies in the results of a newspaper announcement.

The other day an engagement was mentioned in one of the afternoon papers. It was in the last edition of the paper, but early the next morning several wedding makers were at the home of the future bride's parents, soliciting the contract for supplying an awning when the event came off. On the same morning and in the first mail no less than half a dozen printers and engravers sent samples of their work, and quoted prices for which they would be willing to prepare the wedding cards, according to the latest dictates of fashion. During the remainder of the week milliners, caterers, dressmakers, liveriesmen, furniture dealers, hardware men and dry goods merchants made known their desire to supply the future bride and groom with all the outfit that they might need or imagine they needed. The young folks are now waiting for bids from ministers who are willing to tie the knot at bargain prices.—Buffalo Courier.

STOP. LOOK AND LISTEN

Every cyclist should carefully note the opinion recently handed down by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in a suit against a railroad company relative to rules to be observed by cyclists when about to ride over a railroad crossing. The opinion is as follows:

"There is a contention that circling round and round constitutes a legal as well as a bicyclist's stop. No such proposition can be entertained for a moment. In so circling the rider must to some extent have his attention fixed on his wheel and at parts of the circle must have his back to the track

which he is professing to watch. The law requires a full stop, not only for the sake of the time and opportunity for observation, but to secure undivided attention, and the substantial and not merely perfunctory performance of the duty to look and listen. Riding round and round in large or small circles, waiting for a chance to shoot across, is not a stop at all, either in form or substance. Considering the case of dismounting, and the control of the rider over his instrument, a bicyclist must under all ordinary circumstances be treated as subject to the same rules as a pedestrian. We do not say that there may not be cases of accidents by broken gearing or steep grade, or other casualty which will require a modification of the application of such rule, but these cases will be exceptional and must be decided on their own facts when they arise. The general rule to be applied requires that a bicyclist must dismount, or, at least, bring his wheel to such a stop as will enable him to look up and down the track and listen in the manner of a pedestrian. It is plain that the deceased in the present case did not do this, and that his failure to do it was in effect the unfortunate accident by which he lost his life."—Philadelphia Record.

MAX MULLER STUDIES SUICIDE.

Dr. Max Muller, professor of comparative religion at Oxford, has been groping among the statistics on the subject of suicide and he finds first, that there is no ordinance in the Bible prohibiting suicide, and that Protestants, who rest their religious life more on the Scriptures than Catholics do, are far more prone to self-murder than are the followers of Rome.

Dr. Muller thinks, moreover, that brandy is more to blame than any other liquor. In four fairly recent years he finds that the average consumption of this spirit a head in 11 German provinces rose 25 per cent. Apparently, also, the number of suicides rose.

Covering the whole of Germany, he says that the number of chronicle alcoholics in German asylums rose from 6,085 in 1887 to 11,974 in 1895.

In 20 years the number of "drunks and disorderlies" dealt with in British police courts nearly trebled. In regard to the drink theory, moreover, it has to be remembered that alcoholism is often only the ultimate outcome of poverty, slums and brain worry. Those really are the seeds of suicide, he finds.

THIRTEEN ON THE QUARTER.

For those who believe in the fatality of the number 13 the American quarter-dollar is about the most unlucky article they can carry on their person. On this coin there are thirteen stars, 13 letters in the scroll which the eagle holds in its claws, 13 feathers in its wing, 13 feathers in its tail; there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar."

Mrs. Smith, a hundred-year-old lady of Grantham, England, does all her own housework, nurses an invalid nephew, and sells potatoes, which she planted and dug up herself.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 25 pound book, 750 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

VELOCITY OF PIGEON FLIGHT.

Believing that the current estimates of the velocity of flights of pigeons were not accurate, C. B. Keene has been making new measurements of it. He found that, while some birds could maintain a speed of about 1,170 yards a minute, the speed of the majority, or 73 per cent. of those observed, was between 860 and 1,170 yards a minute. The highest speed observed by him of young pigeons was about 1,363 yards a minute. Felix Rodenback, who has also made careful observations, believes in the possibility of pigeons flying 72 miles an hour. Observation shows that they fly perceptibly faster than the best express trains. Their speed, in Mr. Rodenback's view, is even much greater than it appears, for they can not fly in a straight line as the express train runs, but are obliged to make zigzags and detours, as they meet or are turned by varying currents in the air.

The taxable valuation of Boston had been fixed at \$982,000,000.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

THERE IS

scarcely a month in the year when people do not find something in the furniture line about their homes that needs repairing. Couches are to be recovered, mattresses to be done over or parts of furniture glued together. Our repair shop was established especially for this purpose, and we have the most competent men in their lines to be found in Honolulu. We lay carpets or matting, hang shades, decorate and furnish your homes and relieve you of all care and worry. We carry a large stock of goods for the purpose.

Sets of hardwood furniture from \$25 up, and guaranteed not to fall to pieces. Chiffoniers, China Closets, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Handsome Couches covered with portieres of your own selection, Window Curtains, Rugs, Folding Beds. Bedsteads at \$7 which look to be worth double the money but are really worth half as much more than we ask for them. Curtain poles and every thing else that is used to furnish or decorate a home.

Our prices, considering the quality of the goods, are incomparable. We deliver promptly, and execute all orders with quickest dispatch.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

212 KING ST. 411, 119

Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by express from the other Islands faithfully executed.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of the Executors under the Will of the late Adella Cornwell, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, at my sale rooms, at 12 o'clock Noon,

Monday, March 1st,

That certain Tract of

Land at Pohakuokauhi, Wailuku, Maui,

Lying on the makai side of the road to Wailuku, adjoining the land of Kalua, more particularly described in R. P. 4552, L. C. A. 244, and containing an area of 11 72-100 acres.

The above property, now planted with cane, together with all water rights, is under lease to the Wailuku Sugar Co. for a term of ten years from Dec. 1, 1894, at an annual rental of \$350.00, payable semi-annually in advance, lessor paying taxes.

Title perfect. Deeds at purchaser's expense. Terms Cash in U. S. Gold.

W. S. LUCE,

1837-2w 4540-6t Auctioneer.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

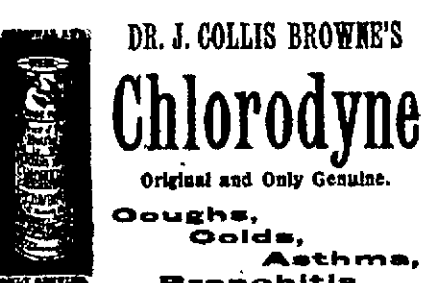
Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the label the Stamp of the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, sold in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 lb., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

20 Great Russell St., LONDON, W. C.

THE NEW HOSPITAL

Hilo Agitated Over Labor Used
In Construction.

PRISONERS OR NOT PRISONERS

Shining Shekels For
Sweet Charity.

Mr Desky Sells More Puno
Lots—Society News of
the Week.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 18.—The stockholders of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Company have finally settled all their difficulties by entering into an agreement with H. Hackfeld & Co. of Honolulu, by which the above firm will assume management of the mill affairs for the next two years. A. Hanneberg will probably be selected by the firm as manager; and the mill company, or its directors, will receive quarterly reports from those in charge.

Now that it has been definitely decided that Hilo shall have a hospital, and that very soon, it is hoped that the question as to what labor shall be employed in building the same will soon be settled, so that work can proceed. The district is growing rapidly, and there is great need of such an institution. C. B. Reynolds, executive officer for the Board of Health of Honolulu, is in town as a representative of the Government to see that the work is begun. The proposition to employ prison labor meets with serious disapproval on the part of some citizens, who are almost unanimous in their opinion that the work of construction shall be done entirely by free labor, even though the expense of building might prove to be slightly increased thereby, which, however, is very doubtful. Bids for building the same have been called for, it resting with the Government to reject all bids should it be decided to utilize prison labor, as mentioned.

C. S. Desky of the firm of Bruce Waring & Co. is again in town booming Puno lots. A few months ago, when this energetic real estate man was in Hilo he sold a great number of lots in this suburban tract. Now that the case is being cleared off the land, Mr. Desky has come again to remind people of his plan to settle Puno. The land is offered for sale on the installment plan to intending builders. The company propose, also, to build houses, as desired by the purchasers of land, and to accept payment for the same in installments.

Richards & Schoen contemplate enlarging their harness shop and second floor of their building, and adding a third story for the use of the Masonic lodge, lately instituted. This will probably be known as Hilo's "sky-scraper."

One of the most successful affairs ever given in Hilo for "sweet charity" was the entertainment of last Saturday evening—given by the Woman's Board of Missions. It began with a dinner, and concluded with an auction sale of the menu cards for prices aggregating \$44. The dinner was excellent and excellently served, the neatness of the waitresses with their gay Roman striped aprons and headgear, adding much to the enjoyment of the feast. The literary program of the evening was designed to tickle the risibilities, and did. The valentine corner and art exhibit were well patronized, and much good fun was elicited through the dispatching of love messages by means of dainty and artistic valentines. The ice cream booth, under Mrs. Gerry, reaped a harvest; in fact, the financial outcome of the earnest labors of the ladies was most gratifying, the affair netting the worthy society of ladies about \$200. Auctioneer Severance won laurels for himself in the sale of the menu cards, one card done by the local artist, Dr. Hutchinson, bringing \$14, and another by Miss Annie Parke of Honolulu also a high figure.

Mr Clifford's marvelous reproduction of the kinoscope, by means of a veriscope, drew crowded houses to two performances at Spreckels' hall this week.

Hilo's amateur talent will afford their friends an opportunity of seeing them in various roles next Saturday evening. "The Bicyclers," a farce by John Kendrick Bangs, will be enacted by Misses Mattie Richardson and Belle Wright, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin and Messrs. Campbell, Bole, Richards and Dr. Hutchinson. Quartets, duets and solos will be furnished by Mesdames Shaw, Turner and Loebenstein; Misses Willis, Severance and Gullid, and Messrs. Wakefield, Scoville, Jackson and others.

The birthday reception at the home of Dr. C. H. Wetmore, on the occasion of his 77th anniversary, was a happy event. It brought together over 50 of the married friends of the aged host, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. The verandas were brilliantly lighted and gayly festooned, and in the parlors were bouquets of sweet blossoms. At the tete-a-tete tables in the dining room a most delicious supper was served through the evening, while pleasant sociability reigned supreme in other parts of the hospitable home. Many were the good wishes spoken for the venerable doctor by the departing guests.

On Tuesday evening of last week a pleasant party joined in festivities at

the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein. Cards and dancing were the order of the evening.

A jolly lot of the sterner sex partook of one of Mr. Wakefield's famous Welsh-rabbit suppers after the entertainment on Tuesday evening. Messrs. W. H. Smith, G. K. J. A. and H. H. Wilder, C. S. Desky and F. M. Wakefield were the feasters.

President Wight of the Wilder's Steamship Company was in town this week.

Frank McStocker of the Honolulu Custom House has been inspecting the working (or non-workings) of the Hilo Custom House.

Mrs. H. Shaw returned from Ooala, where she was visiting Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. J. D. Martin and Miss Jennie Martin left on the Roderick Dhu for a visit to their home in Lake County, California. The visit may be an extended one, as Mrs. Martin has been in ill health for nearly two years, and hopes to benefit by the change.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have taken the Martin cottage.

A. F. Linder of Oloa has accepted the position of "luna nui" at Onomea, in the place of R. T. Forrest, who goes to Papaikou.

The Hilo Hotel could not accommodate its many guests this week.

A large number of tourists visited the Volcano this week.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Rock master, cleared Saturday afternoon, and departed early Sunday morning for San Francisco with about 40,000 bags of sugar.

The schooner J. G. North, with a load of lumber, arrived in port Sunday, 31 days from New Whatcom, Wash. She will load sugar at Honipu. Captain Rasmussen met with a painful accident a few days before reaching Hilo. His hands were severely burned and lacerated by the slipping of a rope through them.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me."—Chas. F. Hemel, Toledo, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

One of Jim Carty's horses, attached to a buggy, rented to a well-known young man about town ran away at Waikiki last night. The buggy was smashed badly, and the horse returned to its stall.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

A Correspondent With Permission From the Author Makes the Letter Public—it Will be Gladly Read by Other Sufferers From This Painful Malady.

From the Orillia News-Letter.

The following letter has been forwarded us by the Coldwater, Canada, correspondent of the News-Letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:

Coldwater, Sept. 25th, 1896.
A few weeks ago I became very unwell from an attack of Sciatica, and remembering that a while ago a well-known friend of mine, Mr. C. T. Hopson, of Fesserton, a few miles from here, had been a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in steady work among lumber—his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial which he desires to have published in any way I think proper, hoping that it will meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are anxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish:

Fesserton, Sept. 18th, 1896.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with sciatica. I was treated at different times by two doctors but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tried different remedies advertised as a cure for sciatica, but with no better result. Then I tried strongly recommended electrical appliances, but still to no purpose. I did not improve any and the pain was excruciating, and I began to lose all hope of ever getting better. I could not sit down or move about without suffering intense pain, and the only relief I could get was when I lay down with my legs stretched straight out and then the pain was somewhat less. I was in this position one day when I picked up a newspaper lying by my side and there I read of a man cured of sciatica by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Always having but little faith in proprietary medicines, and in view of the experience I had already had, I would not have tried them but for the fact that my wife insisted on going at once and procuring some. She got a box and persuaded me to take them. By the time I had finished the box I believe I felt better, so I kept on taking the pills and by the time I had taken six boxes I was entirely cured. I had been laid up for four months before taking the Pink Pills, and I shall continue to take them occasionally as I know them to be an excellent medicine. I shall never cease recommending them. Yours truly, Charles T. Hopson."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine, enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves, thus reaching the root of the disease and driving it from the system. They are beyond doubt the greatest medicine of the 19th century, and have cured in hundreds of cases after all other medicines failed. Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

Congressman Dingley, who will without doubt be the next secretary of the treasury, is 61 years of age, a native of Maine, an LL. D. of two colleges and one of the ablest men in congress.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Mr. Bliss, the rich New York merchant, is said to be slated for secretary of the navy in the McKinley cabinet. He was born in Massachusetts 63 years ago. He has been treasurer of the Republican national committee several times.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA-SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer T. MAY, Auditor

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND —
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC. ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

Hardware and Commis-
sion Merchants.

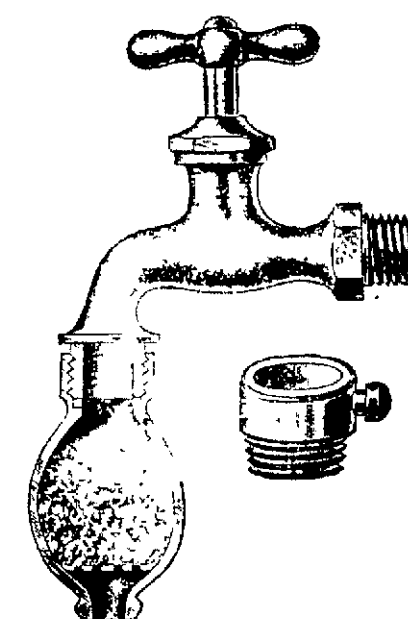
Plantation Supplies,
Household Supplies.

IF YOU WANT

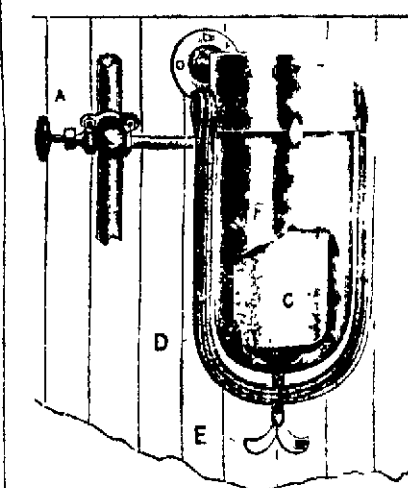
PURE DRINKING WATER

USE THE

Eclipse Pressure Water Filter



Small, compact, and easily applied to any pipe in the house. By this system, the water when drawn passes



DIRECTLY THROUGH THE STONE, ensuring a purer supply than when it has to lie exposed to the air after filtering as is customary.

A VISIT TO OUR NEW

HOUSEHOLD
SUPPLY
DEPARTMENT

Next door on Bethel St. will pay ladies who are looking for any of the numerous articles of every day household use.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

HEADS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
21 Post Street San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, penmanship, drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to four pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
THE
Ahupuaa
—OF—
Mapulehu
ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)
Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.
Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.
Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ,
1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

Metropolitan
Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Pictures!
Pictures!
Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.
Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment. Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.
4481-3m 1820-3m

BY RAGING WATERS

City of Azores Wiped Out by Waterspout.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Property - Calls For Assistance.

A recent issue of the Boston Transcript gives the following story of terrible destruction in the city of Povoacao, situated 32 miles from Ponta del Jada, which is the capital of St. Michaels:

A petition has just been received at the Portuguese Consulate in this city from the Island of St. Michael, in the Azores, belonging to the Kingdom of Portugal, signed by the royal Governor of the province of Dom Jacintho de Teres. Adao and 19 other of the principal inhabitants, asking aid, and narrating the particulars of the great calamity which has recently fallen on the people of part of the province.

The petition sets forth that on November 25th a great waterspout, which currents of the sea and sky had combined to make terrible, was whirled from the ocean over a part of the Island of St. Michael, and there broke, letting down tons of water in a tremendous cataract from on high directly over the city of Povoacao, of about 25,000 inhabitants. Almost in an instant the deluge mounted above the roofs of the houses, after tearing up the pavement of the streets in its course, and digging trenches in them. In some places 15 feet below their ordinary level. It was in the night that the waterspout broke, and the great torrent, rushing down the slopes to the sea, tore a wide channel through nine miles of country, bearing away the homes of thousands of people.

All the public buildings, with their archives, recorded deeds and property transfers, all the churches and houses, in some of which were the inmates; cattle from the hillside, which brushed down into the flood, which brushed from its path the town of Ribeira Quente, of 3,000 population, and several outlying parishes. From one of the heights where those of the affrighted people had gathered, they saw families in their beds floating for awhile amidst the chaos of cattle, lumber and rubbish and then disappear.

All along the coast the fishermen have been left destitute of boats, which have been destroyed by the raging waters, while the shore has been littered by the corpses of many who have perished in the flood. The authorities have done what they could to relieve the misery of the more unfortunate, but so great is the suffering for food, clothing and shelter, that they have felt warranted to print the above-mentioned call for aid and send copies to various localities, one of which has been forwarded to the Portuguese Consul at Boston.

The Consulate, 382 Hanover street, therefore, is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. to receive subscriptions from those who desire to send aid. Churches also, are asked to contribute. Aid may be sent through the consul in the shape of provisions in bulk and clothing. The steamers running to St. Michaels will transport for the sufferers free of charge. No calamity in the history of the Azores Islands, not even the bursting of one of the volcanoes, which happened years ago and created some destruction, has been so devastating as this. It is, of its kind, unprecedented in the history of the world—the carrying away of a city, a town and several villages of the bursting of a waterspout.

STEAMERS TO SIBERIA.

Vessels May Ply Between Vancouver and Vladivostok.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—Dr. de Kannel, the eminent Russian lecturer, who is now here to give addresses on Siberia and its prospects, declares that with the opening of the trans-Siberian railroad there will speedily follow direct and rapid steam communication between Vladivostok and Vancouver. This would place British Columbia in an all-round-the-world route that could be traversed in forty days.

Dr. de Kannel expects the Canadian Pacific Railroad to join in the work of developing this great route by land and by sea. He predicts that, with the opening of the railway, there would come such vast gold development in Siberia as would make that country one of the greatest gold producers in the world. Even now, with but primitive appliances and methods, it produces in the neighborhood of \$29,000,000 in gold yearly.

SHOT AT WEYLER.

Spanish General Hits Narrow Escape From Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A Key West special to this morning's World says: As General Weyler was marching with his columns just before entering Santa Clara his horse was shot from under him by a Cuban sharpshooter. It is supposed the shot came from a distant hillside.

Throughout the march from Rodas the Captain-General was assailed by missiles of this kind, and several times barely escaped being wounded. He is greatly worried over it, and large scouting parties precede the advance of the Spanish columns to capture the daring marauders.

SUGAR WAR IN NEBRASKA.

Strong Opposition to the Big Trust Has Developed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Omaha says: A sugar war is on in Nebraska and the so-called trust is being combatted by an organization known as the Southern Refining Company, headquarters at New Orleans. The

price that the former concern has maintained in Omaha is \$4.85 per 100 pounds. The Southern company started in making a flat rate of \$4.50. This was made by a cut to \$4.40, and the outside firm took off another ten cents. Then another cut was made to \$4.20. A peculiar feature of the fight is that when sugar was being bought from the retailer at \$1.20 per 100 pounds, certain retailers were selling twenty-five pounds for \$1. The sugar men declared that these firms were either selling at a loss in order to draw trade on other lines, or they were selling two or three pounds of paper with every purchase of sugar.

Flow to Their Old Cote.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 8.—One of the most remarkable instances of the "homing" faculty in pigeons was related today by Police Officer Long. He has a pair of homers which, in 1894, when they were one year old, were sold by O. F. Zahn of this city to a resident of San Bernardino and removed to that town.

In 1895 they were again sold and taken to Pasadena. Last year Officer Long purchased and removed them to his home on Buena Vista street in this city.

While here, after raising a family, these birds got out of their cage for the first time and at once returned to the first loft at Zahn's residence on Hope street.

Cecil Rhodes to Take the Stand.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 6.—The committee of the Commons appointed to inquire into the troubles in South Africa met today and selected Right Hon. William L. Johnson, member for North Leeds, as chairman. It was decided to begin the taking of evidence on February 16, when Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, will be called to the stand.

Millers Favor Reciprocity

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The board of managers of the Millers' National Association is in session today. Plans were discussed looking toward the securing of reciprocity provisions in the new tariff bill effecting export flour.

JAPANESE SUICIDE

Found Hanging in Hatchway of Kulamanu.

Must Have Been Dead Several Hours—Was Subject to Performance of Peculiar Actions.

At about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Teru, a Japanese woman, was found hanging in the hatchway of the derelict Kulamanu at the old fishmarket, with a noose around her neck. To all appearances she had been dead several hours. Kalua, commonly known as "Boots," and a former laborer on the Oceanic wharf, was the man who found her and in the Deputy Marshal's office, shortly after, he told the following story:

"I live at Cape Horn and am employed as captain of the schooner Lavinia. I went down from home at about 7:30 o'clock this morning and as I was crossing from the deck of Kulamanu to the Lavinia, saw the dead body of a Japanese woman hanging in the hatchway of the former vessel, an old wreck. There was a line running across from the Rob Roy to the bow of the Kulamanu, this passing directly over the hatchway to the latter vessel. Fastened to the line by another of smaller diameter was the dead body. I called to a Japanese who was working on one side of the Rob Roy. He came over, looked at the dead body and then returned to his work as if he had witnessed no unusual sight. I then came and notified the police."

Captain Hookano and others were despatched to the scene and took the body to the police station where it was examined by Dr. Emerson. There were evidences of a struggle during strangulation. Slight scratches on the hands and arms and marks of the rope having shifted slightly, were evident. The body was dressed in a kimono such as is used to sleep in and over this was a light overcoat.

It was learned that Teru was the wife of Aigawa, a Japanese who keeps a hotel on Beretania street opposite Kaunakapili church. She was employed by Mr. Wakamoto to do sewing. At about 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening she disappeared and hunt high and low, the husband was unable to find her. The first news he received was through police headquarters. He admitted that his wife was subject to peculiar actions due no doubt to insanity.

Although, from the rope around the woman's neck, it might at first be thought that she must have hanged herself; still, from other evidences, there appears to be something mysterious. The face was not distorted, and there was no swollen tongue protruding from the mouth. Then again, the rope around the neck was not a regular noose, but the rope was wound around twice, and then tied in a single knot.

An inquest was called for 12 noon. The Deputy Marshal being forced to go away, the Marshal took his place, and the examination of Aigawa, the husband of the woman, was taken. The examination proceeded no further, and the continuation of the inquest was set for three or four days hence. It was learned last night that the arrival of Chester Doyle from Maui would be awaited before proceeding further. The prevailing opinion is that the woman was foully murdered and that he was hung up as found to throw the officers of the law off the track. The matter will be thoroughly investigated and some interesting developments may be looked for.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel	From	Date
St. Echo, Newcastle	Due
Bk Fantasi, Newcastle	Due
Bktne Newshoy, Newcastle	Due
Schr Novelty, Newcastle	Due
Sh Kirodubrightshire	Due
Bktne Wreathor, Newcastle	Due
Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona)	Feb. 17
Bk Seminole, Newcastle	Mch. 7
Haw bk Iolani, New York	May 9
Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool	May 30

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, San Francisco.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Ger ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen	
Ger bk J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool	
Br bk Northbrook, Lawton, Hong Kong	
Am bktne Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco	
Am bktne Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco	
Haw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, Tocopilla, Chili	
Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, Newcastle	
Sh Henry B Hyde, Scribner, San Francisco	
Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco	
Am bk S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco	
Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, Newcastle	
Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool	
Am bark May Flint, Nickels, San Francisco	
Am bktne Planter, Dow, Newcastle	
Br ship Semantha, Crowe, San Francisco	
Am bktne George C. Perkins, Maas, Newcastle	
Schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka	
Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle	
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, Dabel, San Francisco	
Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco	
Am schr Fred E. Sander, Carlson, Hakodate	

ARRIVALS.

Friday, February 19.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.

Saturday, February 20.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Friele, from San Francisco.

Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, 13 days from San Francisco.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Moshier, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokolihi, Nelsen, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Lehua, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Sunday, February 21.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Monday, February 22.

Am schr Fred S. Sander, Carlson, 28 days from Hakodate, Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, February 19.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr Kaala, Moshier, for Kahuku.

Saturday, February 20.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Friele, for China and Japan.

H. B. M. S. Icarus, Fleet, for Kealahou Bay and thence to Coquimb.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Naliwili.

Stmr Hawaii, Weir, for Honohina, Hakalau and Pepeekeo.

Monday, February 22.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Waialeale ports, Kahuku, and Punaluu.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kahuiki and Hanalei.

Stmr Mokolihi, Nelsen, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kuluhihale and Honokaa.

Stmr Lehua, Everett, for Laupahoehoe, Honoum, Hakalau and Pohakouan.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina at 10 a. m.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 21—Mrs. W. R. Sims and family, Mrs. Mary Rose, C. B. Moore, Theo. Wolff, Capt. Johnson, K. Nielsen, Filomina Jesus, Hal Sun, E. Wilhelm and two children, Mrs. W. E. Malkal, C. B. Reynolds, and 34 deck.

From San Francisco, per bk Andrew Welch, Feb. 20.—Edward A. Dalton, E. W. Dalton, A. Hayward, wife and two children, A. G. Hine, J. F. Gomes and E. L. Viereck and wife.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Feb. 21.—August Dreier, Miss C. Every, Mrs. J. H. Coney and two children, Mrs. Kahibaum, J. Frias, Deputy Sheriff J. H. Coney, Fat Cullen and 52 on deck.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Henry B. Hyde for New York, Feb. 18.—66,112 bags sugar, from Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Rf. Co.

BORN.

BREDE, JR.—In this city, February 19, 1897, to the wife of Wm. Brede, Jr., a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Kapaa seems bound that the James Makee shall not put her nose in there.

The Diamond Head is loading lumber at Port Gamble for Honolulu. Lumber ports were cut in her at San Francisco.

All the American vessels in port were gaily decorated with flags yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The Kauai will go on the marine railway today for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned. Yesterday she discharged her cargo of 6708 bags of Makaweli sugar into the schooner Honolulu at the railroad wharf.

Sugar left on Kauai up to Saturday night, from report furnished by the purser of the W. G. Hall: G. & R., 650; K. S. M., 3000; Mak., 1200; K. S. Co., 2000; M. S. Co., 10,000; E. L. P., 1200; K. P., 1900; P., 1200; H. M., 400. Total, 21,550.

The American schooner Fred E. Sander, A. P. Carlson master, was towed into port yesterday morning 23 days from Hakodate, Japan with 720 tons of sulphur consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. During the first 15 days very rough weather was experienced. Thence to port fine weather and good winds. The trip of 23 days is considered a very good record. The Sander is anchored off in the stream.

The American bark Andrew Welch, Drew master, arrived in port Saturday evening, after a splendid trip of 13 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of 1,200 tons of general merchandise, 201 head of hogs for Gus Schuman, and brought down by J. F. Gomes, together with 5 head of horses. The finest kind of weather was experienced all the way down. The Andrew Welch is anchored off the Railroad Wharf.

Ran Into a Window.

A bluejacket of the U. S. S. Alert will have to pay for a nice big glass window of the Chinese shop at the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets yesterday afternoon. He was riding along on Alakea street in the vicinity of the Telephone Exchange when a dump cart happened to come along on Merchant. The bluejacket tried to turn aside but had to make so short a turn that he ran straight into the window of the Chinese shop mentioned above. Luckily his shoulder struck the glass so that there was no cutting of his body. The wheel needed pumping.

Volcott Is Coming Home.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 10.—The movements of United States Senator E. O. Volcott, who is visiting the continent in the interests of binetallism, are reported to be very uncertain. All that is known of his plans is that he will return to London on February 20, and sail for New York on board the steamer Aurania on February 27.

Pickler Yet in the Lead.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 12.—In the joint session of the Legislature today the vote for Senators was as follows: Pickler 47, Kyle 23, Goodykoontz 22, Plowman 8, scattering 3. Plowman lost one vote to Kyle. There is no apparent prospect of a break in the deadlock.

Sugar People and Coffee.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—The American Coffee Company was incorporated today with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Seales, John E. Parson and Theodore Havemeyer.

MS. Beecher Rests Easy.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is reported resting comfortably tonight.

Died At Leper Settlement.

Josiah Haole, who was sent to the Leper settlement on Molokai some time ago, died there on last Sunday. After Mr. Haole went to the settlement he identified himself with the Y. M. C. A. and lived the life of an upright Christian, as he always had while among his more fortunate brothers on the outside of the settlement. Mr. James W. Girvin, secretary of the Chinese Bureau, speaks in very high terms of the young man, who was an employee in his large store in Honolulu for over 15 years. When he went away to the States he left the business in charge of Haole, and when he came back, found everything in first-class shape, with accounts perfectly straight. Mr. Girvin stated that he had never before had the pleasure of meeting such an intelligent, upright and sober business man. The disease which Haole died of was not leprosy, although he was one of the condemned, but an affection of the lungs.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND.	FORCE.
5 a.m.	3 p.m.	Dir.	Vel.
30.00	70.00	ENE	4
29.95	70.00	ENE	4
29.90	70.00	ENE	4
29.85	70.00	ENE	4
29.80	70.00	ENE	4
29.75	70.00	ENE	4
29.70	70.00	ENE	4
29.65	70.00	ENE	4
29.60	70.00	ENE	4
29.55	70.00	ENE	4
29.50	70.00	ENE	4
29.45	70.00	ENE	4
29.40	70.00	ENE	4
29.35	70.00	ENE	4
29.30	70.00	ENE	4
29.25	70.00	ENE	4
29.20	70.00	ENE	4
29.15	70.00	ENE	4
29.10	70.00	ENE	4
29.05	70.00	ENE	4
29.00	70.00	ENE	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
Mon	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Tues	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Wed	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Thurs	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Fri	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Sat	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56
Sun	11:52	5:56	6:25	6:25	11:52	5:56

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective correction is added, and time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12:00 a. m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 10 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Railroad Company.

Whereas—The Hawaiian Railroad Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 4th, 1897. 1826-9Ct

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage

or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield. 1834-4Ct

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been this day appointed by the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Judge of 3rd and 4th Circuit Courts, Island of Hawaii, Administrator of the Estate of Edmond B. Bartlett of Hilo, deceased, notice is given that all persons owing said estate must make immediate payment to me, and all having claims against said estate must present the same within six months from date of this notice, or said claims will be forever barred.

L. SEVERANCE, Administrator. Hilo, Feb. 6, 1897. 1837-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 24th day of September, 1895, made by M. S. Levy, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited,